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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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## The Daily Commercial.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS PROMOTED.—The following is a list of Western Pennsylvanians who have received promotions in the regular and volunteer armies: Appointments by brevet in the Regular Army of the United States—to be brigadier-generals by brevet: Captain Geo. K. Brady of the 11th United States Infantry, for gallant services during the operations on the Weldon Railroad, Virginia, August 18, 1861; Captain Theophilus F. Rodenbough, of the 2d United States Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Trevilian station and Opequan, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Captain Augustus Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, for faithful and valuable service during the war, October 10, 1864; Captain Francis M. Bache, of the 6th United States Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services in the field, December 2, 1864; Captain Wm. F. Drum, of the 2d United States Infantry, for gallant services during the present campaign before Richmond, Virginia, December 2, 1864; Captain Wm. W. Sanders, of the 6th United States Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services in the field, December 2, 1864; Captain Wm. J. Moorhead, of the 17th United States Infantry, for gallant services during the war, especially at the battles of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Gettysburg, Penna. Ivanis, to date from July 4, 1864.

To be Brigadier-Generals: Col. Daniel McCook, of the 52d Ohio Volunteers, July 16, 1864. (Since dead.) Col. Joshua B. Howell, of the 83th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 12, 1864. (Since dead.)

Promotions by Brevet of General and other officers in the Volunteer forces. To be Brigadier Generals by brevet: Col. Richard Coulter, of the 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, August 1, 1864, for gallant conduct in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia. Col. J. K. Sigrified, of the 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 1, 1864, for great efficiency in organizing and disciplining a brigade of colored troops. Col. Irvin Gregg, of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 1, 1864, for gallantry and distinguished services in the engagement at the defenses of Richmond, on the Brinn turnpike and Trevillian Station. Col. Roy Stone, of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 7, 1864, for gallant services during the war, and especially at Gettysburg.

Promotions by brevet of general and other officers to the Volunteer forces; to be Colonels by brevet: Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Parr, of the 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, to date from August 1, 1864.

To be Majors by brevet: Captain H. H. Bingham, of the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864. Captain Robert L. Orr, of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from September 19, 1864. Captain Robert W. Lyon, of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from September 19, 1864. Captain John Duncan, of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from September 19, 1864. Captain Henry Warner, of the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from August 1, 1864. Captain John Snodgrass, of the 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from September 1, 1864.

To be Assistant Surgeons: Robert B. Brown, of Pennsylvania, July 5, 1864; Walter Ure, of Pennsylvania, August 1, 1864; Thomas J. Reber, of Pennsylvania, September 28, 1864; J. P. Dowlin, of Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864; D. C. Day, of Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864.

The appointment of Commissaries of Subsistence for the Volunteer forces, to be Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain: Thomas J. Hoskinson, of Pennsylvania, August 24, 1864; Benjamin Stewart, of Pennsylvania, August 25, 1864; James H. Latshaw, of Pennsylvania, November 1, 1864; Joseph D. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, November 25, 1864; Daniel B. Miller, of Pennsylvania; William T. Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

### Queries for the Judiciary.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

Why is it that grave constitutional questions of general public interest are so slow of decision in our courts, when the decision, if according to the constitution, might be unpopular?

I have in mind now a case which went to the Supreme Court more than eighteen months ago, and is not decided yet, I believe. The question related to the obligation of a contract to pay a certain sum of money *in coin*. The lower court held that the contract was binding, and that the act of Congress making paper a legal tender was constitutional, and did not impair the obligation of the contract to pay in coin, and that if the party did not choose to pay in coin he was liable in damages in the future of the difference between coin and *legal tender* at the date of the demand made. In other words, both coin and paper are legal tender, and a party contracting to pay in coin, and electing to pay in another of a lower value, must pay enough of it to make it equal to the kind he contracted to pay.

A still more important case was brought up about a year since in the U. S. Court of this District: The case to test the validity of the loss bounty law. It was brought in that court because Judge Grier was supposed to have the *bone* enough to disregard popular clamor, and would decide promptly. It was argued before him last summer, and it is reported that he took occasion during the progress of the argument to pronounce the bounty law *an outrage*, and destructive of the rights of property, and in effect compelling one man to discharge the duty of another, and requiring the aged and infirm, and the widows and orphans of a district who happen to own property to appropriate it to the use of those of the able bodied men owing military service but unwilling to perform it. Notwithstanding all this, he, even, is dumb as a judicial oracle, and gives no decision one way or the other.

Is the Constitution valid and effectual as between individuals, but powerless when opposed to the will of the *vox populi*, that is to say, the majority of the people in a district? Let us hear. He sentiment the effect to stop the wheels of justice. QUERIST.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.—The London *Post*, which reflects the views of Lord Palmerston, says: "It will no doubt be found necessary in the interests of both nations, to maintain an effective military police on both shores of the lake, with a view of preventing a recurrence of the recent depredations. We shall be glad to see the federal government combining with us for this purpose, if only because such a measure, in order to be completely efficient, ought to be reciprocal, and to be adopted upon both frontiers. In the present American war we have taken our stand by the principle of neutrality. Whether expedient or not, that has been the policy of the British government from the commencement of these hostilities; and they have seen no prospect of bringing them to an end, or mitigating the severities they involve by any deviation from such a cause. It would be impossible, therefore, for the British government to allow Confederate soldiers, under shelter of our neutrality and of the asylum they have found on the Canadian soil, to make these attacks upon the territory of a neighbor with whom we are at peace. There can be but one opinion about it, both in this country and in Canada. Neither the English nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into unfriendly relations by the buccaneering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest. We are glad to perceive that the Canadian local intelligence leaves little doubt of the capture of the 'raiders' in the course of a few days. The Canadian Government will then be in a position to hand them over to the proper authorities, under the terms of the extradition treaty, and we doubt if there are many who will mourn over the justice that may be meted out to them on the other side of the frontier. If the next mail does not bring us that intelligence, it will at any rate mark the steps which the Canadian government has taken, and justify the guarded moderation of the American Senate."

### Grant on Sherman.

At the recent meeting, at the Ohio State Capital, to present a testimonial to General Sherman, the following noble letter from Lieutenant General Grant was read. The concluding sentence of the second paragraph is the highest encomium that language can convey:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 22, 1864.

*H. H. Hunter, D. Tallmadge, John T. Brasee:*

DEAR SIRS,—I have just this moment received your letter informing me of the contemplated proposed movement in acknowledgment of one of Ohio's greatest sons. I wrote only yesterday to my father, who resides in Covington, KY., on the same subject, and authorized him to subscribe a subscription to present Mrs. Sherman with a furnished house in the city of Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman is entirely entitled to this mark of consideration, and I directed my father to head the subscription with five hundred dollars for me, and half that amount from General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of this army. I am equally alive with myself to the eminent services of Gen. Sherman.

Whatever direction this enterprise may take in favor of General Sherman and take, you may call down for the amount named. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General Sherman's services from the beginning of the rebellion to the present day, and will, therefore, abstain from flattery of him. Suffice it to say the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals.

I am truly glad for the movement you have set on foot, and of the opportunity of adding my mite in testimonial of so good and great a man.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

SALE OF SHEEP.—The Licking County *Record* notices the sales of sheep that have taken place the past season in that county. Twenty-eight yearling ewes brought $650 each; thirty-five brought $200 each; ten, $500 each; eighty brought $400; five, $300; eighteen, $220; four $400, and four, $490 each. Twenty-six ewe lambs brought in gross $5,000, and thirty-seven breeding ewes, from six to thirteen years old, brought in gross $5,000, and nine old ewes were sold for $1,900. One two-year old buck was sold for $2,500; one, $1,500. One-half interest in a yearling brought $1,500; one buck five years old sold for $2,000; another yearling brought $2,000; another, $1,000; another, $1,000; another, $1,000; and one buck paid for a ewe, not surprising when the ewe is [illegible] respectable.

## OIL INTELLIGENCE.

**Oil in Carroll County, O.—Indications near Fairmont, W. Va.—Discoveries in Washington County, Pa. — Big Strike on Pit Hole Creek by the United States Petroleum Company.**

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of "oil men" to the fact that Carroll county, Ohio, is undoubtedly oil territory. There is every reason to believe, from the indications, that oil abounds in the bowels of the earth in this vicinity, and that rich treasures are here awaiting development. I refer particularly to the region of New Hagerstown, on Connotton creek, near Bowerston station, on the P. C. & C. Railroad. The surface indications have been pronounced by persons who have visited the Virginia oil regions to be even more promising than anything found there. Considerable excitement is beginning to be manifested, and boring will probably be commenced in the spring. Capitalists will do well to reconnoitre in this direction. CARROLL.

FAIRMONT, W. V., January 13.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

I have seen copies of your paper, and find it devotes considerable space to the oil business. Knowing we are in the "eternal centre" of the oil basin here, I wish to learn all I can about the oil business. There is one well being bored in this county, on the Monongahela river, with good indications, and an old salt well is being cleaned out which, according to the certificates of persons who worked the well, yielded oil in large quantities. I propose to inform you further in respect to this part of the valley of the Monongahela river at some future time.

J. R. J.

A Washington county correspondent informs us that on the farm of J. R. Mounts, one mile from Washington, on the railroad, oil indications have been found in three springs, one-fourth of a mile apart, and in a well close by his barn. The stock were formerly watered from this well, but on account of the oil on its surface its use was abandoned. There is also an oil spring on the property of James Gordon in the same vicinity. Judging from appearances, the indications are very flattering, and without doubt, when properly developed will add largely to the revenue of the county.

There was great excitement in Oil City on the 8th. On that day, in a well which the United States Petroleum Oil Company were drilling on Pit Hole Creek a little higher up than a point opposite Plumer, on Cherry Run, or Tarr Farm on the Creek, they struck oil. When they had pumped about half an hour, the oil began to flow, and when our informant left, it was flowing the full capacity of the pipe with the sucker rod in. A foreign invasion of a better kind could not create a greater furore than has among all those who have an interest either on Pit Hole or Cherry Run. This new well, the Reed well and Noble well form a triangle, which is owned by Samuel Bowman, the Cherry Run property. This triangle, however, is but a small portion of the territory which is materially effected by it.

### Aid for Savannah

In New York, up to saturday, about $15,000 had been subscribed and collections were being made. A large quantity of provisions for the destitute people of Savannah have been purchased, and will be forwarded by steamer Rebecca Clyde in a day or two. They consist of flour, Indian meal, salt, pork, pickles, vinegar, pototoes, turnips, carrots, onions, bacon, hams, beans, lard, codfish, beef and mutton. In addition to these stores, Col. Julian Allen, the Savannah agent, has purchased forty thousand dollars' worth of provisions on his own account, which will be immediately forwarded by the steamer Daniel Webster, which the government has generously placed at his disposal for that purpose. A large quantity of provisions is also being prepared in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, for this praiseworthy purpose. In Philadelphia the aid fund is large, and Boston appears to be going ahead of all competitors.

CAMP, MARCH AND BATTLEFIELD.—This is the title of a book giving the history of a campaign of three years and a half with the Army of the Potomac, by the Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of the 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the "Old Thirteenth" regiment. The contents are full of interest, embracing many entertaining camp incidents, and includes a graphic sketch of the famous Peninsula campaign. The sketches are contained in letters, written in a captivating style, and cannot fail to amuse as well as instruct. The book is gotten up in handsome style by a Philadelphia house, and has a steel portrait of the author. It is for sale by W. A. Gilmenhenney, Fifth street, near Wood.

### Late News Items.

The Rochester *Union* says that the reports from Suspension bridge are that intercourse between the United States and Canada is practically suspended. The people residing at the two villages opposite do not cross, as the toll is $6 in gold besides what the bridge company charge.

The steamship Rebecca Clyde sailed from New York on Saturday night, laden with a cargo of provisions for the needy inhabitants of Savannah, the free contributions of the people of that city. The steamship Daniel Webster, with like freight, and on a similar philanthropic mission, was expected to sail from the foot of Canal street yesterday. Twenty-one thousand dollars in money have been raised in Philadelphia for the relief of the Savannah sufferers.

The forthcoming report of the Adjutant General of New Hampshire, is to contain the names of every soldier from the State, with the most essential facts known with regard to him. What will the Legislature of this State do to perpetuate the remembrance of Mr. Polk? He is eminently worthy of attention.

It is stated that General Warren will be assigned to the command of the Army of the James, vice Major General B. F. Butler, removed.

The Toronto (Canada) *Globe*, of the 16th, states that it has been credibly informed that the most eminent legal gentlemen of England favor the extradition of raiders now before the Canadian Courts.

A number of enterprising citizens of Louisville met on Thursday last, in that city, and determined to rebuild the "Galt House," lately destroyed by fire. A committee was appointed to confer with the owners of the late "Galt House," and $300,000 is ready to be subscribed towards the new building.

Ten miles of submarine cable for the Atlantic telegraph arrived at New York on Friday, on the ship E. W. Stetson, for C. W. Field.

Mrs. Foote, wife of the Rebel Senator, H. S. Foote, whose arrival in Washington we have already noticed, states that her husband resigned his seat in the Rebel Congress at the time it was reported; that the Rebel Congress is cringing and submissive to Jeff. Davis; that the war is now carried on by him, for his own purposes, and unless terminated to suit him and his coadjutors, he will make it a more bloody and barbarous war than ever; that the conspirators do not desire a cessation of hostilities but desire a prolongation of the war. She states that the people want to return to their allegiance to the Union and the Constitution, but are prevented by military force, and prevented from expressing their views by the suppression of the freedom of the press. It was for the purpose of aiding these people, she says, that her husband desired to visit Washington. The sycophants who are in favor with Davis and other master spirits of the rebellion, she alleges, live on the fat of the land, and the Government pays the expenses.

A man by the name of Baldwin, Treasurer of the Ohio Female College, absconded a few days since with about five thousand dollars of the funds of the institution.

The Tennessee State Convention, now in session at Nashville, passed by nearly a unanimous vote the resolution that no person be qualified to vote until he takes a stringent oath declaring himself unreservedly in favor of the Union and all laws and proclamations issued since the war began by the President or Congress.

Julius Brown, another of the New York *Tribune's* correspondents, escaped from the rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 13th ultimo, and reached Knoxville, Tennessee, on 14th instant.

MANCHESTER AND THE DRAFT.—At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Manchester, on Saturday evening, January 14th, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to clear the borough from the coming draft. As the amount required must be paid in on or before the 25th inst., all persons feeling themselves interested will call on the Treasurer, Mr. James Wilson, at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co. Any person not paying into this fund will not receive any benefit therefrom in the event of his being drafted. Committee.—Wm. S. Spratt, Bobt. Calhoun, John Adam Eckert, J. Meyer, D. H. Montgomery, M. A. Barnes, Wm. N. Kirk, J. B. Goff, Phillip Hersel, Armstrong Parke, J. Wm. Freeman, George Christy.

THE stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday and re-elected the old board of directors, viz: W. M. Hersh, W. R. Nimick, John McD. Crossan, B. F. Jones [illegible] Kramer. We understand that [illegible] did not declare any dividends [illegible] have been in order, &c., is taken in consideration,

# FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Enrolled Men.

General Butler in the City.

The Repeal of Duty on Paper.

Return of Frank P. Blair, Sr.

Bearer of a Message from Jeff. Davis.

Davis Will Send or Receive Commissioner.

The Wilmington Fiasco Investigation

$200,000,000 More Seven-Thirties.

Rebel Historian in a Dilemma.

Inspection of Quartermasters' Affairs.

Thunderbolt from War Department.

Destruction to Substitute-Brokers--Death to Bounty-Jumpers.

Judge Kelly on Universal Suffrage.

Intense Desire for Peace in Richmond.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

General Schenck to-day reported from the Military Committee the amendments to the Enrollment bill. The first section makes it the duty of every man to have himself enrolled at once, and of every boy on arriving at the age of twenty to do the same. No one is to be freed from the enrollment on account of physical disability. His name must go on the rolls any way, and the question of disability is one which must afterwards be left to the Surgeons. The other most important change made is to hold any drafted person who may put in a substitute responsible for the service of his substitute. If the substitute deserts, then the person originally drafted is called upon again either to furnish another substitute or to enter the service himself. The bill was sent to the printer.

Maj. Gen. Butler has arrived in town accompanied by his personal staff. He appears in citizen's clothes, but is manifestly in a warlike frame of mind. The examination before the Committee promises to be exciting.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, proposed a resolution to-day, repealing the paper duty outright, but on the suggestion of Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, that the Ways and Means would report something looking in the same direction sometime this week, Mr. Washburne did not press his proposition.

A private dispatch from City Point announces that the Hon. Francis P. Blair, Sr., returned to that place from Richmond yesterday morning, and immediately left in a steamer for this city.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last January 15th, announces that after an interview between Jeff. Davis and Mr. Blair, the former placed a letter in the hands of the latter, offering to send to Washington or receive in Richmond, commissioners, to make an amicable settlement of our present national difficulties.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are preparing to get down to the bottom of the Wilmington business. Both General Grant and Secretary Stanton have been summoned before them, as well as Colonel Bowers and other officers of Grant's staff.

The new loan bill, introduced by Stevens today from the Ways and Means, is substantially an authorization of two hundred million more seven-thirty bond notes, or coupons interest notes, to be issued in either or all of the three shapes, as the Secretary may prefer. The bill was sent to the Committee by Secretary Fessenden, who is anxious to its speedy passage. The following is a full abstract of its contents: That in lieu of any bonds authorized to be issued by the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the government, approved June 13th, 1861, that may remain unsold at the date of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, under the authority of said act, Treasury notes of the description and character authorized by the second section of said act, provided that the whole amount of bonds authorized as aforesaid, and Treasury notes issued and to be issued in lieu thereof shall not exceed the sum of four hundred millions of dollars, and such treasury notes may be issued in exchange for any bonds, or any other treasury notes, or certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any previous act of Congress, and such notes shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

Second, That any bonds known as five-twenties, issued under the act of February 25, 1862, remaining unsold to an amount not exceeding four millions of dollars, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the United States, or if he shall find it expedient in Europe, at any time, and on such terms as he may deem most desirable, and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue bonds of the descriptions issued under the authority of the act of June 22, 1860, in pursuance of the notice for "Proposal for Loan," dated September 8th, 1860, to subscribers to that loan, for the one per cent. deposited under said notice and not repaid; provided, that the bonds so issued shall bear not more than five per cent. interest, and provided further, that fractional amounts may be paid in lawful money of the United States.

It is not believed here or at Grant's Headquarters, that Pollard, former editor of a Richmond paper and author of the rebel History of the War, now a prisoner, but sent South on parole, will be able to effect any exchange. Richardson and Brown having both escaped, there is no person for whom he can propose to exchange himself.

Mr. Wilson's bill to direct an inventory of articles in the arsenals of the United States was amended to-day by its author, so that the Secretary of War is directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department as soon as practicable after the passage of the bill, and a comparison between the reports of the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and an account of the articles actually on hand.

All the departments are closed out of respect for the memory of Edward Everett.

The House Military Committee have agreed to call upon the Secretary of War to obey the law passed last session for the publication of a full army register, including volunteers as well as regulars, and to know why he has not already done so. The register has been ready for publication for some time. A resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. Turnbull, passed the Senate, asking the cause of the delay in the publication of the full reports of the armies of the United States, as directed by several resolutions of last session as yet unanswered.

Mr. Wade introduced in the Senate a joint resolution to retaliate upon the rebels for their treatment of our prisoners, giving rebel prisoners in our hands the same rations and other accommodations accorded to our prisoners in their hands, and punishing by instant dismissal, and farther punishment by court martial for any neglect to carry out such retaliation.

The following officers have been confirmed:—Frank Swan, of Ohio, consul at Augsburg; John L. Hear, of Michigan, consul at Port Sarnia, Canada; James E. Wharton, surveyor of customs at Parkersburg, W. Va.

A thunderbolt is being forged by the War Department, which when launched, promises to carry destruction to substitute brokers and death to bounty jumpers. It is promised that the crying evils of the present system of recruiting will at least be abated if not entirely abolished.

Senator Morrill's speech to-day in the Senate is significant of indicating a strong hostility in Congress to all representations issued by the Treasury Department relative to trade with insurrectionary districts. Mr. Morrill maintained the justice of Gen. Canby's orders in the subject and intimated that he would soon introduce a bill prohibiting trade interviews with the rebellious States.

Judge Kelly's speech on the suffrage of the reconstruction of States, to-day, was an elaborate and very able plea for the universal suffrage. He maintained it by early practice, by the teachings of the fathers, by the necessities, by the cares, and by its essential rightfulness. It exhibited great research, and will form the compendium text book on the whole subject, while it opens up a subject heretofore generally avoided as too dangerous or unpopular for discussion, and goes a step beyond anything that has been heretofore advocated by even the most radical members in Congress.

Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, who was banished South by order of Gen. Burbridge, and allowed to return by the President, on his good behavior, arrived here to-day from Richmond, in company with Francis P. Blair. Jacobs says that intense desire for peace, on any terms, pervades all classes of Richmond society, not immediately connected with the government, and that the feeling extends to officers holding high positions in the military service. The rank and file of the army is almost a unit for peace. He predicts that there will be a cessation of hostilities and a surrender within two months. He also states that there is no scarcity of food in the rebel capital, but everything exorbitantly high, and there is considerable suffering among the poorer classes.

A train of cars on the Alexandria Railroad was fired on to-day by guerrillas near Burke's Station, twelve miles from Alexandria. No one was injured.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Gen. Hancock Addresses the Senate.

The Streets of Oil City to be Paved.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1865.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Hall, a committee was appointed to invite General Hancock to address the Senate relative to the 1st Corps.

Messrs. Hall and McSherry were appointed.

Mr. Lowry presented a bill authorizing the Anthracite Coal and Iron Company to borrow not exceeding $500,000, and to increase the capital stock ten thousand shares. Passed.

Mr. Hoge offered an act relative to paving streets in Oil City.

Mr. Hopkins one relating to Constables and Justices' fees in Washington county.

Mr. Hall entered with Gen. Hancock, and introduced him to the Senate. The Speaker made a welcome speech. Gen. Hancock then spoke, giving at length the particulars of the organization of his corps, referring to its progress and explaining the object. After the conclusion of his speech, there was an adjournment for fifteen minutes, and the Senators welcomed the gallant Hero.

## XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

SENATE.—Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the petition of citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, asking that the prisoners now in Northern prisons be placed under the care and control of discharged Union prisoners, and be furnished with the same rations and clothing furnished Union prisoners in the South. Mr. Lane addressed the Senate on the subject of the above memorial, advocating action in accordance with its suggestions.

Mr. LANE interrupted Mr. Lane to offer a joint resolution that all prisoners, both officers and soldiers of the so called Confederacy, who are now, or shall hereafter, be in the control and keeping of the United States Government shall receive the same rations and the same amount of clothing, and be subject to the same treatment in every respect as Federal prisoners, officers and soldiers who now, or have been, in the keeping and power of the so-called Confederate Government. That this treatment shall be changed for better or worse whenever the President of the United States shall have reliable information that the treatment of our soldiers in Southern prisons is changed for better or worse; and that no officer in charge of rebel prisoners who shall fail to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service.

Mr. LANE said this did not go far enough. It did not provide that rebels should be kept under the care of released prisoners of the Federal army. This was a very important part of the plan he had been told that retaliation would make the war more bloody. He did not care; he hoped it would make every Southern river run with the blood of traitors. There were 200,000 Union prisoners in the South, and double that number of rebel prisoners in the North. We owed it to the brave men who had gone forth to fight and inaugurate a system of retaliation.

Mr. WADE said that a year ago the Committee on the Conduct of the War took more than one hundred days in examining the barbarities and cruelties practiced upon our soldiers in the South. Many men were dying when their testimony was taken. It was the general impression then that if the rebels were not shamed into humanity by this investigation, the executive authorities could inaugurate a system of retaliation. The report was printed and left. No doubt that all the cruelty were then known. As yet no action has been taken by the executive authorities. He was sorry to see so much sympathy among the people of the North to the people of the rebellion, while those who they tranquilly tolerated those cruelties to our soldiers in the South. He was sorry to see people sympathize with rebels in Richmond and Salisbury, while our soldiers are starving in Southern prisons. He had heard that a distinguished rebel was recently arrested while coming North, and that the President had been petitioned to retaliate if a hair of his head was hurt. If retaliation was justifiable thus of a rebel, how much more so was it in the case of our brave soldiers? It might be right to exchange Mr. Foote, but he (Mr. Wade) would not hurt a dog in retaliation for anything done to such a man.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the matter was referred to the Military Committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. GRINNELL introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing to increase the duty on spirits distilled after the 1st of July next.

Mr. COX offered a resolution declaring that it is the manifest duty of the President, on the basis of the present rightfully constituted government of the United States, to secure peace, with a view to national preservation and tranquility, or by some other rational means to secure a cessation of hostilities and the Union of the States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution regretting the President, to give notice for the present termination of the reciprocity treaty.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill.

## A New Rebel Ram.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters from Wilmington.

What They Say of Fort Fisher.

NEW YORK, January 16.

Parties from North Carolina report that the new rebel ram on the Roanoke River is nearly finished. She is an improvement on the Albemarle. A company with submarine implements are on their way to Plymouth, to see if the Albemarle can be raised in time to take part in the attack, and to secure the passage of the ram. The "ring" has a huge circumference, and will obstruct just enough as is designed to secure the passage of the act, independent of the individuals directly interested.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—An organization of the Third National Bank of this city has been fully effected by the election of the following gentlemen as directors:

Wm. E. Schmertz, Henry Gerwig,
Aug. Hartze, Louis Morganstern,
J. H. Demmler, Bateman Goe,
Samuel H. Hartman, Algernon S. Bell,
Henry W. Oliver, Jr.

The above list of directors embraces some of the very best men in the community—men fully competent to manage an institution such as they have been elected to preside over. The board of directors were fortunate in selecting Mr. Schmertz as President, thereby affording an additional evidence of their prudence, foresight and ability to successfully manage the concerns of a National Banking institution.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, was held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, yesterday evening. The order of exercises were a chant by the choir, reading of Scriptures by Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., prayer by Rev. Edin, singing a part of the 19th Psalm, reading the reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, address by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., address by Rev. Isaac Aiken, singing a part of the 119th Psalm, address by Rev. Wm. J. Reid, remarks and action on the reports, report of Committee on Nomination of Board of Managers, doxology—part of 148th Psalm, and benediction by Rev. S. T. Stewart

THEATRE.—A large and fashionable audience was in attendance last night to witness Mr. Neafie's performance of "Robert Brierly," the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man." This is one of Mr. Neafie's best characters, and as he repeats it to-night those who would see good acting should attend. The new play of "Ruy Blas", which has had an unprecedented run in the Eastern theatres, is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced.

## The Blair Mission.

THE MEETING WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond Dispatch's Story Denied

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

It can be stated, on the authority of a Cabinet minister, that the statement contained in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 15th, in relation to the interview between Jeff. Davis and Mr. Blair is utterly untrue, so far as it refers to the result of that meeting. Mr. Blair certainly did have an interview with Jeff. Davis, during which existing difficulties may have been discussed, but it is equally certain that no such proposals as stated in the *Dispatch* were made by Jeff. Davis to Mr. Blair or by Mr. Blair to Jeff. Davis. That Davis addressed a letter of some sort to the President is possibly true, but that it contained propositions looking toward a cessation of hostilities, or the negotiation of a peace on any terms short of recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, is, of course, unfounded.

Another delegation of naval contractors were before the House Naval Committee to-day, asking for relief.

## From Latest Rebel Papers.

The Arrest of Senator Foote.

DAMAGE TO REBEL RAILROADS.

Victory by Moseby's Guerillas.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, referring to arrest of Mr. Foote says: A few days after he announced his purpose of withdrawing from the deliberations of the House of Representatives, he went towards the Potomac for the purpose of sending his family across that they might reach their home in Nashville. He has not since been in the city. We forbear comments on the arrest until the facts and better known.

The Danville Register learns that the heavy rains of yesterday washed down the trestle work on the Piedmont Railroad between Reedsville and Benaga, and between Greensboro' and Sepulnaw, so that trains cannot pass over that portion of the road. It will require several days to repair the damage done to the road.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says that a few days since Capt. Richards, of Moseby's command, with sixty-nine men, were attacked near Berry's Ferry by a force of one hundred and twenty Yankees, and, after a close fight, without the loss of a man on his part, captured seventy of the enemy and wounded between twenty and thirty of them. The escape of Captain Richards' men is said to have been marvellous, and the execution which they inflicted upon the enemy shows the advantage of combined coolness and dash.

## The 7-30 Loan to be Continued.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

The Ways and Means Committee have reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the 7-30 loan for $200,000,000 more.

## Our Harrisburg Correspondence.

**The "Western People's Telegraph Company"—A Grand Scheme—The Militia Law Supplement—Mayor and Councilmen or County Commissioners Empowered to Draft — Destruction of Fences—The River Oil Company.**

Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1865.

The most important bill of the people of Western Pennsylvania which has been offered, since the war commenced, for the consideration of the members, is that offered by Senator Connell, of Philadelphia, supplementary to the act approved in April of last year, incorporating the Western People's Telegraph Company. The original act empowered E. W. Gould, R. W. Dorphley, E. F. Stone, Amos Lefever, H. H. Wainwright, Joseph L. Shorb, George Stonecipher, Thomas Robinson, Charles M. Cresson, William Callow, Ed. Shriver, Fred. Fickey, jr., E. F. Reese, and John M. Thompson, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $20 each, to locate, construct, maintain and use a line or lines of telegraph through the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedfort, Somerset, Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Lawrence, Butler, Mercer, Washington and Green, with liberty to connect with any other line within or without the State. The supplement offered by Mr. Connell increases the privileges and powers of the Corporation to an extent which one can scarcely believe either the property-holders or similar companies of older standing would consent to, giving them not only gives the Board of Directors the power to increase the capital stock $400,000 additional, and the shares five dollars each, but it clothes them with the right to enter their through and in every town, borough, city and county in the Commonwealth. Although organized nearly twelve months ago, the line has not yet been commenced, but it is understood that all its rights were disposed of some time since to the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company, a corporation which controls connecting New York, Washington and Pittsburgh for the special purpose of transmitting banking and stock messages between these cities.

The supplement to the acts and supplements regulating and organizing the State militia places the supreme, if not the exclusive, control in the hands of the Governor, as it justly should be. It calls for the repeal of the sixty-first section of the act approved April 2d, 1862, and of that approved May 4th, 1861, the latter of which gives authority to the Mayor and Councilmen of a city, or to the Commissioners of a county, to draft as many men as may be required by order of the Commander-in-Chief, and substitutes a section which authorizes the Governor to form, adopt and prescribe such rules and regulations and the appointment of such officers (and fix their compensation) for the purpose of drafting the militia as he may deem most expedient. It also repeals that section of the supplement approved August 22, 1864, which requires men to be enlisted for a period not exceeding three years, as long as not exceeding one year, and takes from the companies the right to elect company officers, and gives that power to the Governor.

Sportsmen and pedestrians generally who may want to save themselves the trouble of climbing fences, and destroy or remove such bounds to private property, will find themselves in a disagreeable predicament. A bill submitted by Mr. Alexander, of Centre, receives the sanction of the Legislature. It provisions are brief but expressive, and authorizes a fine of fifty dollars and an imprisonment of thirty days upon whoever the destroyer of a fence is detected. Your correspondent does not know whether the bill has yet passed the Senate and House, but such should certainly have been the reference.

The effort to have the bed of the Allegheny river granted to one oil company is receiving much attention, but there is not that practical opposition to it that should be manifested. If the people of the Allegheny river counties and particularly those of Pittsburgh, (who will be compelled to pay heavy tribute to the "River Oil Company" if they succeed in their benevolent scheme) desire to prevent the passage of the act, they should immediately send on their remonstrances. It is calculated, in money value, that the grant would be worth fifty millions of dollars, and to secure the passage of the act those interested in the scheme can afford and are, I learn, able to pay handsomely. The "ring" has a huge circumference, and will obstruct just enough as is designed to secure the passage of the act, independent of the individuals directly interested.

## Arrival of Paroled Soldiers and Citizens

**The Attack on Fort Fisher Renewed.**

## Our Gunboats Shelling Wilmington.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore American gives the following intelligence:

ANNAPOLIS, January 16.—The flag of truce boat New York, from Aikin's Landing, James River, with paroled soldiers and citizens, arrived here this morning. Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, is among the passengers.

The attack on Fort Fisher had been renewed.

The Richmond Examiner of Thursday says the Yankee gunboats, upwards of fifty in number, are again visible off Wilmington, and were yesterday said to be engaged in shelling the woods near Fort Fisher. There is also a rumor that the Yankee land forces have commenced an attack against the fort itself, but the War Department has received no intelligence as yet of it. The Yankees will not take Fort Fisher.

CHARLESTON, January 12.—A flag of truce boat arrived in the harbor to-day with 150

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday January 17, 1865.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

**Parviance's Photograph Rooms,** corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.


## The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.


### A State Bounty Bill.

As the public is already aware, a bill is now before the Legislature which contemplates the payment of a State bounty to volunteers. We are not informed as to the peculiar features of the bill, but the principal object of it will meet with general approval. The bill should be so framed, however, as to make its provisions bear equally upon every sub-district in the State. No city, town, or county should be permitted to pay special bounty money to volunteers, but all should be taxed alike, and a uniform bounty paid. As the matter stands now, there being no general bounty law, wealthy districts are privileged, which is proper enough, to pay such bounties as they may elect, and being enabled to pay largely they find no difficulty in filling their quotas. The result is, that other districts not so well favored in a pecuniary view, are left to the alternative of either paying the sums furnished by their more wealthy neighbors or stand the conscription. If there was a uniform bounty paid, volunteers would not be so apt to hold back for greater inducements, but would make up their minds to enter the service at once.

Another important provision should be contained in the bill, regulating the payment of the bounty. Instead, as heretofore, of paying the whole sum to the volunteer, it should be so arranged that it would be paid in installments to either the volunteer or his family. This would tend greatly to check the desire for bounty-jumping, and would add greatly to the strength and morale of our armies.

There will undoubtedly be some opposition to a State bounty law, because of increased taxation. A careful consideration of the importance of the result to be gained by this taxation will compel every friend of the Government to cordially acquiesce in its being laid. The benefits of peace and a re-united country are to be reaped to the full by posterity, and it is right and proper that posterity should pay its full proportion towards the accomplishment of the grand result. Those who are laying up great stores of wealth to be spent by those who are to come after them should willingly entail a proportion of this patriotic tax upon their posterity, and the bounty fund should be raised on long bonds, so that it may be enabled to pay its share.

### Repentant Rebels.

The N. Y. *Post* hopes that the Government will not trouble itself in behalf of the Rebel Senator Foote, but that if we have any Rebels in our hands on whom to retaliate, they will be turned to account, whereof our men in Rebel hands will have all the benefit. There can be no question that the response to any proposition that will secure just treatment for Federal soldiers in the hands of Rebels, will be joyfully hailed by the entire people. On no other point do they feel so intensely, and in no other respect is the demand for justice so loud. We have Rebels in our hands on whom we might retaliate, if there was but the will. But we do not agree with the *Post* in regard to Foote formerly called "the hangman." If he was leaving the sinking ship of rebellion, and disposed to seek the protection of the old flag for the purpose of doing what he could to restore the Union, even though he has devoted himself to the South, that repentant action should be accepted, just as we must accept the return of the Southern people, as the condition of permanent peace. Furthermore, in our judgment, the event furnishes a favorable opportunity to prove the sincerity of our declaration that the Rebels have but to cease to war to bring about peace in the land; not only peace, but the protection of the Government, extended to all who manifest this spirit.

Secretary of the Treasury.—The Boston *Post* favors the appointment of Mr. McCulloch, the present able Comptroller of the Currency, as the successor of Mr. Fessenden, in the Treasury Department. The *Post* assigns most excellent reasons when it says he is a gentleman of unsurpassed intelligence upon matters of finance, of acute discrimination, sound judgment, sterling integrity, and general ability equal to any duty the critical pecuniary condition of the country may impose upon the National Treasury. He is, furthermore, not a partizan but a financier, and a gentleman of industry, as well as first class ability.

More Military Changes.—A letter from Bermuda Hundreds, Va., in the Philadelphia *Press*, says that General Ord is only placed temporarily in command of the Army of the James as General Burnside will in a short time receive the appointment. General Devens is to be appointed in place of General Shepley, who now holds the reigns of government in Norfolk. It is supposed that Major Webster, Judge of the Provost Court at Norfolk, will soon be removed.

Fort Fisher.—The bombardment of Fort Fisher was not bloodless to the rebels. The Richmond papers contain the report of "B. T. Chapman, Lieutenant Commanding," who reports that out of twenty-nine men at one battery "nineteen men were killed and wounded." The tenor of the rebel reports leaves no doubt on the mind that the rebels in the Fort expected an assault, and greatly rejoiced when our forces re-embarked.

New Command for General Butler.—It is reported that General Butler will shortly have a new command in Kentucky. In a position favorable for the exercise of his administrative abilities no public man of the day excels the General, and we are sure the country (Rebeldom excepted) would rejoice to learn of his being assigned to such a position.

The New York Economist.—This standard statistical journal has been enlarged and is now issued in quarto form. We prize it not only for the completeness of its reports, but the intelligence of its management in every respect. We cheerfully recommend the *Economist* to the business community.

It is reported that while Sherman marches on Charleston from Savannah, Vice Admiral Farragut will himself superintend the operations of the fleet in the harbor. Between the hero of Atlanta on one side and the hero of Mobile on the other, the cradle of treason will be likely to fare hard.

General Butler's friends, at Lowell, have appointed a Committee to make arrangements for giving him a public reception upon his return to that city. He is not expected home at present.

Wilmington Again.—Unless all signs fail there will be stirring news from Wilmington berore many days. A second expedition is said to be on foot.

A Question Settled.—When the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill came up in the Senate Thursday, Senator Wade moved to amend the clause making appropriations "for diplomatic and consular expenses in Mexico," after inserting before the word "Mexico" the words "the Republic of." He said there were two governments in Mexico, and we could recognise none but the "Republic." We had nothing to do with the "Empire." The amendment of Mr. Wade was adopted. The Consular Appropriation Bill was then passed.

There is a deep anxiety to hear from the Wilmington expedition to-day. General Butler's farewell order is regarded as somewhat defiant, and if the second expedition should result in great sacrifice of life, without success, his position before the people will be a strong one. The Committee on the Conduct of War have been ordered to investigate the subject, and General Butler will soon appear here as a witness. He has strong friends among radical Republicans, though his farewell order is generally condemned.

The reason assigned for the delay in the confirmation of General Meade as a Major General in the regular army, is the unwillingness in the Senators to fill all the vacancies of this rank, and thus leave no opportunity to reward some splendid achievement in the field.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Passenger Railway Question—Shall the Fare be Increased?

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

Your Harrisburg correspondent informs us that the President of the Citizens' Street Railway Company is at Harrisburg for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to legalize an increase of the fare on their road. This is an announcement that interests every man, woman and child in this community. To prevent the success of this movement, let meetings be held, and protests and remonstrances be immediately forwarded to the Legislature.

How stands the question between this and the other Street Railroad Companies and the City of Pittsburgh? While other cities—Cincinnati, for instance—have realized large annual revenues for the invaluable privilege of occupying and obstructing their streets, Pittsburgh has most unwisely given away, without any adequate return, to thankless and greedy companies, the privilege of almost the exclusive use of several of her most important streets. If any man doubts this assertion, let him ride out leisurely in a buggy from St. Clair street to the Cemetery, and before he returns, he will be convinced of the enormous value of the right, not only to lay down two tracks on this thronged avenue, and occupy them with interminable lines of cars, but to declare, at the discretion of conductors, all sorts of vehicles, and conveyances, drays, carts, carriages, buggies, funeral processions, etc. All are bound to hurry off, or dismissions, etc. All are bound to hurry off, or fall behind, at the shrill and provoking sound of the whistle. Is this a small privilege to give away?

Now what was the equivalent promised, when the charter was given in good faith to this Company? It was to accommodate the community, rich and poor, for a nearly five cent passenger fare per head. At that rate, not only is the Company making large profits on their investment, but the community is greatly benefitted and accommodated. Thousands of industrious, but poor, men and women are enabled to pass two and three miles daily, between their homes and workshops, and besides paying the present fare, to make a living for themselves and families; but double this tax, and all their present pursuits will be interrupted, as they cannot afford to pay it. The Legislature should know that this same Citizens' Passenger Company, which begs of them the right to double its rate of charges, is one of the most prosperous corporations in the city, and although the prices of *horse feed* are higher than when their charter was given, yet our city has wonderfully increased in population in the meantime, and the number of passengers carried is probably double their original estimate. It should also know that the stock of the company is at a high premium. Indeed I do not know a stockholder that would part with his shares at less than fifty per cent. advance on the original cost.

It is to be hoped that the petition of Mr. Verner and his wealthy board, will not be granted without a full investigation of the subject, as all the passenger road companies in the city, and the five bridge companies, would immediately claim the same advantage, thus inaugurating, unjustly, an additional tax of over half a million dollars per annum on the community.

If the company is tired of the charter, let them throw it up, and others will gladly take it off their hands, or let the legislature give the same privileges to a new company on parallel streets.

No time should be lost on the part of our citizens in attending to this matter. O. P. Q.

"P. Q." is informed that Mr. Verner visited Harrisburg for the purpose of having the fare on all the passenger railways of the city increased, he being the accredited representative of the several companies. As to the merits of the question there is a great diversity of opinion, many holding the views of our correspondent above, and not a few those of the correspondent which follows:

INCREASING CITY RAILWAY FARES.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

The movement on foot to secure the necessary legislation to increase passenger railway fares has excited considerable interest in this community, and many arguments against it are made from false premises. Some have an idea that passenger railways are exceedingly profitable, while the fact is that a profitable road is an exception to the rule. While it is true that some of our roads have been enabled to declare fair dividends, the sum is not equal to common interest on the amount of capital invested. At the lowest calculation, the operation of these railroads have increased fifty per cent., while the business of the roads, if there has been any change, has not corresp ndingly increased. It is only by practicing the closest economy that our railway companies have been enabled to declare dividends at all, and the increasing expense of running and maintaining these lines of communication and accommodation compel the stockholders to ask for the legislative authority to increase their rates of fare. Y. Y.

### The Medical School—The University—The Observatory—The School of Design.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

Having already spoken of the Medical School and the University, in my article of Saturday, let me speak of the School of Design. Here comes up the same folly again, for I notice that pretty much the same men are engaged in all these things. Poor fellows! Something is certainly going wrong in Pittsburgh. Formerly such things were not heard of. But, the School of Design, what is its object? One object, I am told, is to elevate the condition of women, by affording them more profitable employment. I suspect this is partly the result of the nonsensical heresy that Miss Anna E. Dickinson was propagating here recently. It was very fortunate that so few of our staid, sober, religious citizens heard her. It was bad enough as it was—a woman, and she not twenty-three, standing up before so many folks, to be sure, and speaking so well, too, as to disarm the prejudices of every hearer! The next thing we shall have them in the pulpit, I suppose. It is too bad!

Another is, I am told, to foster a taste for art, in its best sense. Was there ever a greater folly? To talk about art, in a city where even books cannot be kept decently clean; in a city that does not know they have such artists as McClurg and Hetzel and Lawman; a city which only recently allowed a picture worth six hundred or seven hundred dollars, the work of a native artist, to go to Philadelphia for three hundred dollars, forsooth because it was painted in Philadelphia, when many a Pittsburgh dub of no real artistic value has been brought here from abroad at five times the cost; a city which is even now in danger of losing two of her brightest ornaments, because almost all his patronage comes from abroad—the other because his soul burns to preach to his countrymen, of the everyday of the war with its glorious pencil, and here can only earn his bread by painting portraits.

Now, I pray you don't kill off the Commercial by advocating such doings. Let Mr. Braidwood and the accomplished lady who has so recently came among us to start the School of Design go back to Philadelphia. Don't listen to them. They will persuade you, in spite of yourself, if they get hold of you for half an hour, that Pittsburgh can't possibly get along without a School of Design. Ten to one if they don't tell you of what has been done in England, in France, and Germany, and even try to persuade you that French designs for calicos, woolen goods, &c., are better than American. I should not put it past them to talk of even Philadelphia being ahead of Pittsburgh even in the manufacture of Balmoral skirts, of which I heard a man say, a day or two since, one establishment alone there makes one thousand a day; aye, and sells them too, because, mainly, of the exceeding beauty of the patterns. What folly. Why not let our young manufacturers go along in the good old way, making coarse goods, and getting the finishing touches from Philadelphia and elsewhere? Who thinks of establishing a wall paper manufactory in Pittsburgh? And why not if we only had thoroughly executed designs? Take care of this accomplished Miss Creig. I heard her talking to a gentleman just in this way, and worse than this, the preposterous folly that if a school of design could be started, first class designers and pattern makers—first class artists could not be turned out in six months! And so the pupils must go through a three or four years' course.

Have nothing to do with the mad scheme. Fulfill your mission. Let Pittsburgh enjoy its case. Where is the place in the land that has made so much money? Will you not let well enough alone?

And while am about it, I will whisper to you that it is actually talked of by some visionary people that there ought to be something done for our poor young men, apprentices, mechanics, clerks, &c., who cannot go to school in the day time. Some go so far as to say that even St. Louis is greatly ahead of Pittsburgh in this respect, and that besides a night school of the very first description, numbering in 1860 or 1861, 1,199 students, at a merely nominal price, they actually, away out there, have a professor of chemistry and mechanics of the very highest standing, always ready in his office to kindly answer inquiries, and stimulate, encourage, and guide those young aspirants for usefulness, fame, and wealth.

Ah! my dear sir! if you don't take care and keep out these things, there will be a commotion here. Moreover, from some things I hear, I am afraid this President Woods, of the University, is a dangerous sort of man, for the old ways of the University are fast passing away. I, myself, have seen the time when chaos, noise, rudeness and boisterousness reigned there gloriously, and yet, to my surprise, I went into the preparatory department, the other day, when there was no teacher present, and found every desk occupied and no boy seemed to raise his eye from his book. I could not help Wondering what was the matter. A mighty change had certainly come in some way, and now I am told they are getting some new Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences generally, a first class man, and a scholar and practical man, and that another very distinguished gentleman is talked of as a Professor of Astronomy. What can it all mean? H.

### State Auditor.

*To the Editor of the Commercial:*

Permit me, as the time is approaching for making nominations for State officers, to suggest the name of General R. B. McComb, of Lawrence county, as a candidate for the office of Auditor General. He is in every way qualified for the position, is well known throughout the State, and I know of no one who will give more general satisfaction to the Union party than Mr. McComb. He is well versed in the financial matters of the State and revenue laws, and should he be nominated and elected, his election would be beneficial to the State and satisfactory to the Union ranks.

Pitt.

Some weeks ago the President offered the French mission to Mr. Fessenden, who answered by saying that if his people should return him to the Senate, he would not exchange his seat there for any office in the gift of the Government.

### Mr. Everett's Last Speech.

On the 9th instant, the citizens of Boston, met in Faneuil Hall, in aid of the suffering people of Savannah. Mr. Everett was the principal speaker, and delivered his last speech before the public. There is an interest attaching to it now, spoken as it was in the cause of Benevolence and Mercy, and to awaken the noblest feelings of the human heart. We quote the following characteristic passage:

There is no store of food there. Their warehouses, their dwelling-houses are empty of provisions and of the other necessaries of life, and there are 20,000 men, women and children, who, in the interval which must necessarily elapse before trade can return to its accustomed channels, must be clothed and warmed and fed. It is our duty, as I know it will be our pleasure, to do our part in this benevolent work. They offer, it is true, to send the rice which Gen. Sherman has given them and sell it at the enhanced price which it bears in our market, in payment of the supplies in which they stand in sore need. But, New York and Boston don't want their rice. Savannah wants our pork, beef and flour, and I say in the name of Heaven let us send it to them without money and without price. By-and-by we will trade with them as we did in the good times before the curse of secession and rebellion came upon the land. By-and-by we will take the rice and the cotton, and give them our food and our fabrics in return.

Now, sir, I had rather not be paid for the relief we send them. Our storehouses and granaries are full, our farmers never had a better year. Some branches of trade and manufactures are depressed, others are more than usually active and profitable. The great West, big as she is, is hardly big enough to hold the wealth that is annually reaped from her fertile fields, and, in fact, the accumulated products of the soil were deemed insufficient by a bountiful Providence, the very clods of the earth throughout the middle States "are pouring out rivers of oil," till King Petroleum bids fair to govern the markets of the world, as King Cotton did before his fibrous majesty was dethroned. In this state of things, sir, I don't want our great commercial, warm-hearted Boston and imperial New York to go to chaffering with poor war-stricken, starving Savannah for the food she needs for her famished citizens. No, sir, I should as soon have expected to find the father in the Parable, that loveliest page in the sacred volume, to drive a bargain with his returning son for a meal's victuals out of the fattened calf. Let us offer it to them freely, not in the spirit of alms-giving, but as a pledge of fraternal feeling, and an earnest of our disposition to resume all the kind offices of fellow-citizenship with our returning brethren.

### General Intelligence.

One of the military commanders in the Mississippi region will soon wake up with astonishment at the result of his own instructions in reference to cotton. The President has written a letter which he can interpret in two ways. He first calls the attention of this commander to what purports to be instructions written by him, and asks if it is really possible that he did write the document. Then Mr. Lincoln continues by directly charging him with obstructing the execution of the country, and defeating the policy of the government. After giving the military officer some hard hits on this point, Mr. Lincoln directly informs him that he has outstepped his bounds, declaring that if the regulations under this law interfered with military operations in his locality, it was his duty to report the facts wherein it interfered to the department here, instead of the course that he had pursued.

A letter from Rome, dated Dec. 10th, says:—"Rome is as yet very quiet, there being very few Americans and fewer than usual of foreigners of any nation. Of artistic news there is little, the high exchange and the lack of American visitors furnishing an admonition not to embark into many undertakings of importance, and throwing a damper on the hopes of other artists resident in Rome, to whom American patronage is an important item. Every day I hear from Hiram Powers and sculptors of lamentation that there are no Americans in Rome."

About fifteen miles above St. Joseph, near the Missouri River, an extensive bed of very peculiar clay has been discovered. When first taken out it can be easily cut into any shape desired, and a surface made as smooth as glass. In a few hours it hardens, becomes firm as a rock, and has a whiteness equal to snow. In Texas and Utah this kind or clay is used for building purposes, and is exceedingly beautiful.

In Detroit, recently, a man and his wife were disputing, when the woman, to aggravate her husband, seized a favorite dog belonging to him, and threw it out of the window. In retaliation, he seized their baby and threw it after the dog. This brought a suspension of hostilities, and an amicable peace.

An elderly rebel, extensively dressed in jeans, and bearing a gold-headed cane, came to Gen. Sherman's headquarters one evening, during the raid, to see what was up. He was treated well, and took his misfortune in losing negroes and stock very philosophically, and seemed to comfort himself with saying that "things is going to the devil any how, and it didn't make much difference how soon." As he was taking his leave, he asked, "Whar 's yer gwine from hyar, Gineral?" Sherman looked at the old fellow quizzically for a moment, and replied, "Why, pretty much where we d—— please!" With this comforting assurance the gold-headed cane retired.

### Washington Gossip and Topics.

It is expected that the Ways and Means Committee will in a day or two report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell two hundred millions more of the 7-30 bonds, interest payable in currency *now*, but hereafter in gold. The Committee favor the sale of this particular bond.

I understand that the Committee of Ways and Means are not agreed upon the subject of the further issue of gold bonds. They are a unit in opposing the further sale of bonds the interest of which is immediately payable in gold. The 7-30 bonds though for the first three years the interest is payable in currency are in reality gold bonds. Some of the shrewdest members of the Committee are entirely opposed to cutting loose from a certain connection with coin. Mr. Hooper is of this number. He would place the government in a position that it, as well as the people, are interested in a speedy return to the coin standard.

I am quite confident that Congress will put another half dollar per gallon upon whisky before the final adjournment. A movement is already organized looking in this direction.

The first reception of Mrs. Lincoln took place on Saturday. A vast throng of distinguished persons were present, including members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, officers of the army and navy, and the *elite* of the citizens of this and other cities. The number of ladies in attendance was unusually large. The reception was altogether the most elegant that has yet taken place. Mrs. Lincoln, nobly and tastefully attired, received her visitors with charming cordiality. She was assisted by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Robert Lincoln.

A refugee who left Richmond two weeks ago, says: The report that Lee has sent troops to meet Sherman in North Carolina is confirmed, but the knowledge of all military movements is so well kept that it is not known in the rebel army what troops nor the numbers that have gone, although it is now three weeks since they started. The upper classes among the people of Richmond profess to be confident of the success of the rebels; but the poorer classes, who have severely felt the effect of the depreciated currency, are heartily sick and tired of the war and are anxious for any made of relief.

A Rebel View of the Approach of Peace.—A son of Herschell V. Johnson, an officer in Hood's army, in an intercepted letter to his father, dated Sept. 14th, says the people in the vicinity of Atlanta are almost to a man in favor of re-union, and he believed five-sixths of the army would vote for it, if permitted.

Instead of looking upon the Confederate government as a perfection, he points out in it nothing but a great tyrant crushing them to death. He expresses the opinion that the war will stop within thirty days after the 4th of March, for the Southern people will come back on any terms.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

**And a certain Cure for Piles.**

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved an unfailing remedy

FOR THE CURE OF PILES,

as numbers of our citizens have testified, whose certificates can be seen at our store at any time.

Price $1.50 per box.

N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
No. 8 Market street, Sole Agents.
ja10

**CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES AND COMPARE GOODS,**

AT

**No. 54 Market street.**

SOUTH & ROSS.
ja14

**FOR SALE—**

**100 Hot Bed Sash and Frames,**

and boards for covering same. Strawberry boxes and stakes, gardening tools.

Apply at 43 Market street, or on the premises, opposite Oakland Railway Station, Oakland, immediately.
ja14-3t

**BOKRENE, BIOKRENE,**

The Great Life Invigorator.

Cook's Dyspepsia Cure. At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and 41 Market street, where also may be obtained Pure Wines and Liquors of all descriptions for medicinal purposes, embracing Old Madeira, Sherry and California Wines, Hamburg, Port, Pure Rolled Gin, superior Rye Whisky.

Superior Potash and Soda Ash.

Superior Potash and Soda Ash.

Every pound of which is guaranteed.

Every pound of which is guaranteed. For sale at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Market street, Corner of the Diamond and Market street, Corner of the Diamond and Mara et street.
ja16

**REVOLVERS,**

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no6 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

**Mr. Everett's Last Speech.**

On the 9th instant, the citizens of Boston, met in Faneuil Hall, in aid of the suffering people of Savannah. Mr. Everett was the principal speaker, and delivered his last speech before the public. There is an interest attaching to it now, spoken as it was in the cause of Benevolence and Mercy, and to awaken the noblest feelings of the human heart. We quote the following characteristic passage:

There is no store of food there. Their warehouses, their dwelling-houses are empty of provisions and of the other necessaries of life, and there are 20,000 men, women and children, who, in the interval which must necessarily elapse before trade can return to its accustomed channels, must be clothed and warmed and fed. It is our duty, as I know it will be our pleasure, to do our part in this benevolent work. They offer, it is true, to send the rice which Gen. Sherman has given them and sell it at the enhanced price which it bears in our market, in payment of the supplies in which they stand in sore need. But, New York and Boston don't want their rice. Savannah wants our pork, beef and flour, and I say in the name of Heaven let us send it to them without money and without price. By-and-by we will trade with them as we did in the good times before the curse of secession and rebellion came upon the land. By-and-by we will take the rice and the cotton, and give them our food and our fabrics in return.

Now, sir, I had rather not be paid for the relief we send them. Our storehouses and granaries are full, our farmers never had a better year. Some branches of trade and manufactures are depressed, others are more than usually active and profitable. The great West, big as she is, is hardly big enough to hold the wealth that is annually reaped from her fertile fields, and, in fact, the accumulated products of the soil were deemed insufficient by a bountiful Providence, the very clods of the earth throughout the middle States "are pouring out rivers of oil," till King Petroleum bids fair to govern the markets of the world, as King Cotton did before his fibrous majesty was dethroned. In this state of things, sir, I don't want our great commercial, warm-hearted Boston and imperial New York to go to chaffering with poor war-stricken, starving Savannah for the food she needs for her famished citizens. No, sir, I should as soon have expected to find the father in the Parable, that loveliest page in the sacred volume, to drive a bargain with his returning son for a meal's victuals out of the fattened calf. Let us offer it to them freely, not in the spirit of alms-giving, but as a pledge of fraternal feeling, and an earnest of our disposition to resume all the kind offices of fellow-citizenship with our returning brethren.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

OF PITTSBURGH.

**Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.**

**Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,**

**Financial Agent of the United States.**

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

**JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.**

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
de31-3m

**DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT**

All who have used this standard medicine for

ASTHMA. CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS. PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS,

Or any *Pulmonary Complaint*, attest its usefulness.

*Recent Complaints of Pains, &c.*, are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

*Asthma* is always cured. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

*Bronchitis* readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, promotes free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

*Consumption.*—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, suppresses the cough and pain, and relieves the difficulty of breathing, and by causing an easy expectoration, all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

*Whooping Cough* is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all *Pulmonary Complaints*, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

*Jayne's Sanative Pills* will cure effectually *Liver Complaint, Biliousness* and *Sick Headache*, and do not lose their virtues by being kept on hand.

All Dr. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Pittsburgh by *B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.*, and in Allegheny city by *PARK & BELL*, and *FREEPORT, W. GERRY*, and by Druggists generally.
ja27-TuTh

**$1,000.—A PARTY HAVING** this amount, and wishing to invest it in a safe and exclusive business without competition in Pittsburgh, will learn particulars by addressing F. W. B., Post office, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja17-5t

**ELECTION.**

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, the following gentlemen were re-elected as officers to serve for the ensuing year:

HENRY IRWIN, President.

Directors—ROB'T HAYS, WM. BAGLEY, JAMES MILLER, A. S. BELL.
ja17-1t

**BOARDING.**

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can obtain an unfurnished room, with board, in a quiet family. Residence in one of the suburbs, half a square from one of the city railways. Address,

"H. N. E."
ja17-1w Pittsburgh Post Office.

**IDLEWILD FOR SALE.**

This fine old country residence, with its Forest and Fruit Trees, beautiful streams, and perenial Springs, comprises twenty acres, and lies within two hundred rods of the East Liberty station.

C. B. SEELY.
ja17-eod

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The firm of Murtland & Connor was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN M. MURTLAND,
JAMES CONNOR.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1864.

In retiring from the firm of Murtland & Connor, I cheerfully recommend my late partner to the patronage of my friends and the public.

JAMES CONNOR.

**HAVING PURCHASED** the interest of James Connor in the late firm, I will continue the Tobacco business at the old stand, No. 197 Liberty street.

J. M. MURTLAND.
ja17-2t

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The undersigned, Executor of Brintnel Robbins, deceased, will offer at public outcery, on the premises,

**On Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865,**

that tract of excellent farming land known as the ROBBINS MILL FARM, situate about three miles south-west of Greensburg, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of Jacob Vandyke, George Baker and others. This property contains about

**232 ACRES,**

of which fifty acres is excellent timber, and twenty-five acres creek bottom, well adapted for meadow. Also, an abundance of Coal and Limestone. The improvements are two Log Houses, a Log Barn, and other outbuildings. Also, a good Apple Orchard.

Terms made known on day of sale. Title indisputable.

MOSES ROBBINS, Executor.
ja17-9t

**A RARE CHANCE.**

Applications will be received for a few days only by the undersigned, at PITTOCK'S BOOK STORE, opposite the Post office, for one exclusive agent to sell ROCKSIEPER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING GAS REGULATOR" in Pittsburgh and vicinity. This is not a regulator at the meter, but is fixed under each burner, and will positively save thirty per cent. to the consumer, besides giving a far better light than ever before produced. We have over 20,000 of these Regulators in use in the Eastern States, and shall be pleased to show to all interested the above results by actual test. The goods will be put on free for those wishing to test them. No charge made until satisfied. Their cost is but a trifle more than an ordinary burner. Parties wishing to engage in the business will see the value of this agency. Call for a pamphlet.

HULL & GOODELL.
ja17-5t

**MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,**

NO. 39 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE ON HAND

DIARIES FOR 1864,
CHECK BOOKS,
OIL LEASES,
LEGAL BLANKS.

Notes, Drafts, Bill, Letter and Note Papers, Blank Books, on hand and manufactured to order.
ja17

**LIBERTY STREET WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.**

That eligibly located four-storied WAREHOUSE,

**No. 335 Liberty Street,**

Commercial Row, at present occupied by John McCargo, Esq., is offered for sale. Possession given first April, 1865. Enquire of

WM. FREW, 172 and 174 Wood st.
ja16-2t

**BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

**And a certain Cure for Piles.**

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved an unfailing remedy

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ja16

**REVOLVERS,**

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no6 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.**

**HUGUS & HACKE**

Have determined to close out their complete and magnificent stock of

WINTER DRY GOODS

AT AN

**Immense Reduction.**

French Merinos, worth $1 75, for $1 25; French Merinos, worth $2 50, for $1 75; French Merinos, worth $3 00, for $2 00; Superfine 5-4 Wool De Laines, worth $1 75, for $1 25.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**

Merino Plaids, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00; Merino Plaids, sold at $2 00, for $1 50; Poplin and Alpaca Plaids, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75; beautiful styles Dark Figured French Merinos, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.

Our immense stock of New Reps, Poplins, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Empress Cloths, and

**DRESS GOODS**

Generally, selling at a fabulous reduction.

**BALMORAL SKIRTS,**

The best stock ever offered, from $4 00 to $10 00. Newest styles

**DOUBLE SHAWLS,**

Sold at $16 00, reduced to $10 00. These are the largest and finest manufactured.

**Real Wool and Silk Broche Shawls,**

For $5 00, worth $16 00. Our splendid stock of

**FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, AT COST.**

Purchasers may rely on these Goods being sold as represented.

**HUGUS & HACKE,**

**Cor. Market and Fifth.**
ja17-1m

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Casimer Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING** formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, saw-mill and foundery,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

**Price or Durability,**

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders of every kind. Address BAKER, JACKSON & CO., Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja10-3m

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by sale of the interest of H. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and also take pleasure in recommending their successors to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to render satisfaction.

H. L. BOLLMAN,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY,

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foundery property, stock and business of the late firm of Bollman & Garrison and Bollman, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business John H. Rickets'on, the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.

A. GARRISON
JOHN H. RICKETSON.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. ja4-1m

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1864.

The firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, corner of Second and Wood streets.

JOSEPH WOODWELL,
JAMES WILEY,
THOMAS BIRNEY,
JOHN H. STEUART.

In retiring from the firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co., I do cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

JAMES WILEY.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

The unders

# The Daily Commercial

**Report of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee and Ladies' Relief Association.**

OFFICE AND DEPOSITORY, No. 59 Fourth St.,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1865.

While presenting to their numerous associates and friends the accompanying brief statements of the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee since their last report, the Committee desires to express its grateful acknowledgments for the kind and liberal contributions received from the various Soldiers' Aid Associations of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and to solicit a continuance of their benefactions for the relief and assistance of their sick and wounded fellow-citizens.

More especially are their thanks due to the patrons and managers of the late Sanitary Fair, from which so large a portion of their funds have been derived, and of which the avails have been applied as directed by the accompanying resolutions, adopted on the 20th of May, 1864.

The total amount paid for provisions, clothing, nurses, traveling expenses, &c., by the late treasurer, Jas. Park, Jr., Esq., from May 24th, 1862, to August 26th, 1864, was $40 423 59, and the amount of donations and contributions received to that date from individuals and associations, $20,082 47; balance paid from proceeds of Fair, $20,341 05.

The following tabular statement exhibits the amounts paid for the various articles furnished the hospitals, armies and sanitary depots, and the expenses incurred by the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee from the 25th of August, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1865, the funds having been derived from the proceeds of the late Sanitary Fair:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clothing, per dry goods, purchased | $14,280 71 |
| Making up shirts and drawers, paid chiefly to widows and families of soldiers | 2,220 50 |
| | $16,501 21 |
| **VEGETABLES AND PICKLES.** | |
| Onions | $2,566 11 |
| Tomatoes, apples, &c | 614 35 |
| Pickles, catsup and sour krout | 7,243 76 |
| | $10,424 22 |
| **STIMULANTS.** | |
| Whisky, ale and blackberry wine | $5,255 13 |
| **HOSPITAL DIET.** | |
| Preserved milk, beef and chocolate, &c. | $1,764 52 |
| Lime juice | 196 50 |
| | $1,961 02 |
| **SUNDRY ARTICLES.** | |
| Drugs | 27 60 |
| Crutches | 375 25 |
| Barrels for packing tomatoes | 209 65 |
| Tin cans " | 871 75 |
| Bottles for packing liquor | 419 45 |
| Shoes and slippers | 125 70 |
| Invalid chair | 31 00 |
| | $2,058 40 |
| **INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.** | |
| Advertising | 50 75 |
| Transportation sick and wounded soldiers | 593 25 |
| Freight and drayage | 248 35 |
| Remitted Miss Bell at Nashville | 100 00 |
| Sundry postages, stamps, &c | 64 90 |
| | $1,063 25 |
| **OFFICE EXPENSES.** | |
| Sink, gas fittings, &c | $160 47 |
| Labor, including Clerk, Janitor and expenses putting up fruit | 539 01 |
| Rent offices, one quarter | 137 50 |
| | $836 98 |
| Grand total | $38,100 21 |

A considerable amount of stores of various kinds were forwarded to the different armies before the 10th of March, 1862, when the present shipping book was opened. Since that time nine thousand, six hundred and forty-eight packages have been sent to Louisville, Fortress Monroe and other points, containing the following articles, of which a considerable portion were contributed by Aid Associations and friends of the Committee; in some instances the contents of the packages were not known: 9,959 woolen shirts and 10,052 muslin shirts; 4,446 pairs woolen drawers and 6,565 muslin do; 7,552 handkerchiefs; 5,271 pairs socks; 758 dressing gowns; 10,650 towels; 577 pairs slippers; 573 bed ticks; 2,021 comforts; 1,283 sheets; 671 comforts; 1,346 pillows; 3,256 pillow cases; 59 vests; 53 coats; 1 lot of collars; 99 pairs pants; 6 boxes clothing; 35 pairs mittens; 17 pairs shoes; 1 mattress; 50 yards Tarleton; 6,966 arm slings; 291 eye shades; 1,857 rads; 210 pairs crutches; 6 617 lbs rags, bandages and lint; 732 sponges; 1,726 lbs.; 1,492 yds muslin to mats; lot of finger stalls; 13 bed rings; 2 boxes pain killer; 2 clothes wringers; 1 bandage roller; 35 lbs gum arabic; 55lbs flaxseed; 24 bottles chior. soda; 5 yards lasting as plaster; 25 yards adhesive plaster; 200 bottles acids, half keg; 2 lbs hominy; 2¾ lbs nutmegs; 3 lbs Irish moss; 307 lbs extract beef; Lot of dried beef and tongues; 1140, bottles lime juice; 1125½ lbs cheese; 1220 lbs corn starch; 676 lbs farina; 1917 lbs corn, milk; 2293½ lbs butter; 3471¼ dozen eggs; 421 lbs chiken soup; 5 vermicelli; 240½ tea; 125½ sugar; 9 lbs cutekens, 115 do cheese; 90 lbs cocoa; 304 do corn, chicken; 17 do rice; 96 do gelatine; 40 do sago, 36¾ do pepper, 20 do charcoal, 602 do soap, 1163 do crackers, 4 yards adhesive plaster, 4 boxes groceries, 1 bbl toasted biscuits, 13 dozen rusks, 1 bag cornmeal, 1 package do, 1 package rice flour, 2 pieces gum camphor, 11 lbs hash, 24 hams, 12 packages mutard, 1 keg tamarinds, 1 jar do, 20 packages cinnamon, 2 boxes hops, 7596 bushels potatoes, 2327 do onions, 1280 bottles catsup, 20302 gallons saur kraut, 84 do apple butter, 212 heads cabbage, 7 boxes hospital delicacies, 850 dozen lemons, 10 bushels green fruit, 1 hhd vegetables, 2 bbls do, 10 papers ginger, 8416 cans and jars of fruit, 28491 lbs dried do, 3288 bottles apple, lemon and blackberry syrup, 1094 do vinegar, 13 do rheubarb, 516 do flavoring extracts, 4 firkin peach butter, 24 lbs beef and hash, 3 bags herbs, 4 drums figs, — boxes sundries for refugees, 12 bottles preserves 2 box's raisins, 2080 gall pickles, 21,484 bottles O. R. whisky and bitters; 6 345 do brandy; 3,807 do wine; 634 galls ale; 1,234 lbs tobacco; 10 gallons bay rum; 69 boxes mustard; 413 housewives; lot of ordinary paper and books; 201 packages reading matter; 88 bibles and prayer book; 65 caps; 72 candle-sticks; 201 tin plates; 16 tin basins; 48 spoons; 1 sewing machine; 27 tin cups; 24 prs scissors; 4 sets checkers and boards; 2 sets chess men; 862 segars; 228 tumblers; 2 lbs candles; nutmeg graters.

The committee would tender their unfeigned thanks to the ladies who have so cheerfully devoted their time and attention to the labors of preparing the garments for the seamstresses, conducting the correspondence and other objects of the committee, trusting that in the reflections of their own hearts and the grateful remembrances of their fellow citizens, they will meet the recompense they so justly merit.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, held on the 20th of May, 1864, it was

*Resolved*, That out of the funds now receiving, and to be received from the Sanitary Fair, we do hereby appropriate at least ten per cent. of the net proceeds, to be handed to the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, in aid of the Soldiers' Home, for the sick and wounded.

*Resolved*, That twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds be set aside for a home for the disabled soldiers, or for the orphans of soldiers, unless the exigencies of the war shall require the expenditures for the sick and wounded of the army.

Officers of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee—President, Thos. Bakewell; Vice Presidents, R. C. Loomis, Felix R. Brunot; Secretary, D. M. Book; Treasurer, N. Holmes, Jr.; Chairman Committee on Supplies, W. McCreery.

Officers of the Ladies' Relief Association—President, Miss Rachel M'Fadden; Vice President, Miss Susan J. Sellers; Treasurer, Miss Martha Bakewell; Secretary, Miss Martha Bakewell.

Contributions received during the month ending December 31st, 1864:

Soldiers' Aid Society of Brownsville—106 towels, 2;6 comforts, 15 pairs drawers, 6 muslin shirts, 4 arm slings, 2 pairs slippers, 11 pillow cases, 6 cans apple butter, 3½ lbs dried apples, ½ lb hops, 21 kegs krout.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Kittanning—2 packages papers, 6 wrappers, 22 pair drawers, 11 shirts, 2 packages muslin, 2 pair slippers, 2 pair socks, 18 towels, 29 handkerchiefs, 20 finger stalls.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny city—28 pair Canton flannel drawers, 24 pairs muslin do, 22 muslin shirts, 23 flannel shirts, 13 arm slings, 3 packages lint, 2 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 roll old muslin, lot of papers, tracts, and books.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Jamestown—12 lbs fruit, 20 arm slings, 38 rolls bandages, 3 pairs socks, 35 cushions, 5 flannel shirts, 1 muslin shirt, 4 napkins, 1 bundle rags, 1 paper lint, 1 sack blackberries, 1 sack apples, 1 do elderberries, 1 do cherries, 1 do currants.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley—8 cans fruit, ½ bushels dried apples, 21 arm slings, 50 towels.

Soldier's Aid Society of New Brighton—8 prs drawers, 9 shirts, 10 arm slings, 26 towels, 2 packages dried fruit, 1 can peaches, 1 comfort, roll of old muslin, 1 wrapper.

Mrs. Morrow—Bundle of muslin and linen rags.

Mrs. Gengembre—Lot of old muslin.

Mrs. M. B. Mason—Old bed tick, and lot of old rags.

Mrs. Dr. Bryan—A small lot of old muslin.

Soldier's Aid Society of Frey Chapel—Half bus onions, 39 lbs dried apples, 83 lbs cheese, 2 bottles wine, 4 oz suit, 2 quilts 40 yards bandages, roll cloths, 10 envelopes.

Soldier's Aid Society of Waynesburg—3 bot catsup, 100 segars, 8 house wives, 20 handkerchiefs, 1 bus green apples, 13 arm slings, 2 packages of envelopes; 2 quires of paper, 33 cans of fruit.

Christian Commission, Pittsburgh—6 pairs of military pants, 5 blouses; and 5 pairs of socks.

Mr. Wm. Davis—Lot of dried apples, 2 bottles catsup.

Heistersburg Juvenile Aid Society—34½ gall's dried fruit and berries, 40 cans apples, grapes, peas, plums, apple butter, &c; 6 housewives, 18 handkerchiefs, 8 p'kgs papers, 2 books, 2 pillows, 2 s'ks hops.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharpsburg—270 lbs dried apples, 1

Mrs. Shields, Sewickley—1 bbl dried apples, 1 keg pickles.

**The following articles have been made from material furnished by the Commission:**

Cumberland Presbyterian Church Society—50 arm slings, 16 shirts.

Pupils of Birmingham School—147 handkerchiefs, 101 towels.

Miss Sarah McFadden—36 comforts.

Miss Burns, Shirland, Pa—22 comforts, 5 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Connellsville—7 p'rs drawers, 4 muslin shirts, 38 arm slings, 13 comforts, 7 p'rs socks, 1 bundle rags.

Episcopal Soldiers' Aid Society—Lot of shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Manchester—16 comforts, 19 arm slings, 2 flannel shirts, 8 pair of drawers.

Mrs. Morris, Pittsburgh—(Donation) 1 package old muslin.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley—423 pillow cases, 54 towels, 35 flannel shirts, 1 calico do, 17 arm slings.

Miss Amelia Craig, Montours Island—68 towels, 8 woolen shirts, 5 pairs drawers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley—57 woolen shirts, 72 [illegible] pillow cases.

Soldier's Aid Society of New Brighton—5 wrappers, 13 shirts, 11 pairs drawers, 6 arm slings, 18 towels.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—22 comforts, 22 pairs drawers, 9 Canton flannel shirts, 11 pillow cases, 4 pris slippers, 4 handkerchiefs, 96 towels.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Freeport—30 arm slings, 16 shirts, 4 barrels fruit (donation.)

Miss Sanitias—24 arm slings.

Young Ladies of Evergreen—Lot of m slings.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of Kittanning, 27 comforts, 84 prs socks, 4 prs muslin drawers, 6 muslin shirts, 5 towels, pkgs papers.

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF CASH.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Proceeds of Concert, Lineville Glee Club | $33 00 |
| Wm. Burns, Carmicheals, Pa | 5 00 |
| From Citizens of Warren, Pa | 47 32 |
| " Hillsville, Pa., per A. G. Kirk | 14 60 |
| " M. E. Church, Sharon, per M. K. Armon | 20 50 |
| " Baptist Church, Saltsburg | 16 50 |
| " Rev. J. E. Dean, Coraleo, Jeff. co | 11 25 |
| " Captain Canfield, returned prisoner | 10 00 |
| " S. A. S. Scrub Grass church | 17 00 |
| " Helstersburg Juvenile S. A. S | 4 00 |
| " Valley School Literary Society | 1 20 |


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye however ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent.
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ARE ABOUT

**BERG & CO.'S**

**CELEBRATED**

**PATENT CIGARETTOS,**

**Patented August 2d, 1864.**

BERG & Co's CIGARETTOS.—In Mexico and Spain fashionable smokers have long used the Cigarettos in preference to pipes or cigars. Even the Senoritas habitually smoke them. Their introduction into this country has not become general, perhaps because a prime article has never been heretofore manufactured. Either the filling or the wrapper has been inferior. Messrs. Berg & Co., 17 Dey street, New York, however have remedied these defects, and present the smoking public with an article in that line as near perfection as can well be desired. The end which is held in the mouth is not liable to break, the tobacco is of the best quality, and the price low. If we are not mistaken, they will soon supercede cigars among the fashionable lovers of the weed.—*New York Daily Era.*

TO A LOVER OF THE WEED—the flower of all weeds—there is a special pleasure in those little snatches of smoking which are enjoyed at odd spells, just before business in the morning, waiting at a railroad station, in a short walk to a friend's house in the evening; a whole cigar is "too much"—the thing needed is a practicable *Cigaretto*, which will light easily, burn steadily and, last just the time required. Such a luxurious necessity, Messrs. Berg & Co., wholesale manufacturers, 17 Dey street, New York, have been so fortunate as to introduce in their Cigaretto Patent Cigarettos, which are made neatly, of the finest imported Havana and Turkish Tobaccos; the wrapper is so prepared as to add much more of the paper taste, and they are as pleasant to look at as they are to smoke.—*Weekly New Yorker.*

CIGARETTOS.—There are many gentlemen who object to smoking a heavy segar, yet still entertain a cherish for "the weed." To all such we can commend Berg & Co's Celebrated Cigarettos as a mild, pleasant and agreeable method of indulging their fancy. For further particulars, we refer our readers to call and see Messrs. Berg & Co's stock, at their wholesale manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York.—*New York Jewish Record.*

NICE ENOUGH.—In the way of pleasant smoking, commend us to a new invention—a species of Cigarettos, which have been patented by Berg & Co. The tobacco used is extra fine, and unlike the ordinary Havana Cigarettos, the particles do not have the trick of getting in your mouth. There is a metal paper mouthpiece which prevents all that. They are sold wholesale at the Manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York.—*New York Courier.*

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH" is an adage pregnant with truth, and with gold at 2.40, we think economy is also a v[illegible] Hence it is that we advise all smokin[illegible] to eschew 25 cent cigars and tak[illegible]ag Berg & Patent Cigarettos, which, as we can personal experience, combine the c[illegible] cheapness and quality. For sale where to [illegible], apply at the Manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

We have tried Berg & Co's Patent Cigarettos, advertised in another column, and bear cheerful testimony to their excellence. The tobacco of which they are made is of the best quality, and there is none of the disagreeable taste of paper about them, that characterize Cigarettos in general. The wholesale depot is at the Manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York.—*N. Y. Leader.*

We are not among those who advise the use of tobacco in any shape; on the contrary, we believe it to be hurtful to the human system; but those who are already addicted to smoking, and have no idea of relinquishing the habit, cannot do better than to patronize Messrs. Berg & Co., of 17 Dey street, New York. These gentlemen have manufactured and placed before the public an improved patent cigaretto, which is about as harmless in its effects as tobacco can be made, while at the same time it has all the flavor and aroma of a choice Havana cigar, the wrapper being extra made, and giving no smell nor taste of the paper.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

CIGARETTOS.—A friend has handed us a package of Cigarettos, which, away beyond all odds, are finer than we ever before smoked. They are of "Berg & Co.'s Patent", the method of preparing them being a novelty. They are for sale in large quantities at their manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York. Friends who smoke Cigarettos we advise you all to call for Berg's patent. The material is excellent, as we ell as the make.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

CIGARETTOS.—The lovers of a good smoke—an expensive luxury just now—would do well to try Berg & Co's celebrated patent cigarettos, before purchasing their winter stock. They are excellent cigarettos, pleasant to the taste, fine flavor, and are in every way superior to the majority of cigars manufactured at the present time. They are for sale at the wholesale depot and manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York.—*New York Tablet.*

We have lately seen a sample of Berg & Co.'s celebrated patent cigarettos, sold wholesale at their manufactory, 17 Dey Street, New York. They are a decided improvement on the old style of cigarettos, and cost less than most of the cigars which are now to be found in the market. We would recommend those of our readers who are smokers, to give them a trial and judge for themselves.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

CIGARETTOS.—Berg & Co's cigarettos are among the cheapest and best of the novelties in tobacco offered to the public. They are sold everywhere. These cigarettos have a leaf wrapper and a Turkish filling, and look somewhat like a Manilla. They are more convenient to carry than the Spanish paper cigars, and require no preparatory a ranging. For sale wholesale at their manufactory, 17 Dey Street, New York.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

CIGARETTOS.—For a hasty smoke, when occupation or time will not permit an indulgence in the luxury of the compitative pipe, commend us to Berg & Co.'s Patent Cigarettos, sold at wholesale at their manufactory, 17 Dey Street, New York. There is a mild fragrance about them which has a peculiar soothing influence.—*New York Atlas.*

PATENT CIGARETTOS.—Berg & Co., of 17 Dey Street, New York City, are the manufacturers of that very recent invention, the Patent Cigarettos, and which are meeting already with so large a sale, although only patented as lately as Aug. 2, 1864. Every tobacconist in the country should at once correspond with Berg & Co., and obtain their Cigarettos, if they would keep up with the times.—*Boston Traveller.*

We have seen a sample of Berg & Co.'s celebrated patent Cigarettos, sold at their wholesale manufactory, 17 Dey street, New York. They are a decided improvement on the old style of cigarettos, and we would advise all lovers of the weed, to give them a trial.—*New York Irish American.*

CIGARETTOS.—Berg & Co.'s celebrated patent Cigarettos are sold at their depot, Dey street, New York. These cigarettos are highly spoken of by those who are partial to indulging in a mild form of tobacco smoking.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

Our wise law-makers in Washington have lately so much obstructed and burdened the manufacture of cigars, and have so exorbitantly taxed them, that it is not now within the reach of a middle class man to procure for himself a tolerably good cigar. But as in these trying and troublesome times one can't get rid of troubles and sorrows except by indulging sometimes in a smoke, a substitute for the too expensive cigars is most urgently needed, and this necessity Messrs. Berg & Co., of 17 Dey street, New York, have furnished through their Patent Cigarettos. These Cigarettos are filled with the choicest of tobaccos, and are neatly made, last a very long time, and are at low prices, which their good and excellent qualities cannot fail to recommend them to the smoking public.—*N. Y. Staats Zeitung.*

Berg & Co.'s PATENT CIGARETTOS.—We draw the attention of those who like a good and cheap cigar to this new article. Although there has been manufactured a similar article for some years, we never met with a large demand, and did not find many patrons, on account of its being made of impure and worthless materials. This is not at all the case with the Cigarettos of Messrs. Berg & Co., because they are manufactured of the finest Havana and Turkish tobacco only. The principal advantage of these cigarettos however consits in their possessing a practical yet simple paper mouthpiece, by means of which the smoker is protected from any inconvenience which otherwise would arise through the loose tobacco. We learn that already in the principal towns of America and Europe, agencies for the sale of this new article have been opened under the most favorable auspices.—*New Yorker Handels Zeitung.*

BERG & CO.'S PATENT CIGARETTOS is an article which is now daily increasing demand. These Cigarettos have the great advantage that each of them possesses an ingeniously worked paper mouthpiece, by means of which the smoker is saved the inconvenience of getting the tobacco in his mouth. The imperfection, which was a great drawback to many in enjoying the Cigarettos, is here completely overcome in Berg & Co.'s Cigarettos, which are made only of the best materials, and possess a agreeable appearance. It is but natural that they are now becoming daily more and more the great favorite with smokers—*New York Journal.*

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**ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS**

**IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.**

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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278 PENN STREET.

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FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for five nights only of
MR. NEAFIE,
who will appear as the Original Personation of
**Robert Brierly.**

THIS EVENING, the four act Domestic Drama, entitled the
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Robert Brierly.....Mr. Neafie.
Green Jones.....Mr. J. G. Sefton.
May Edwards.....Annie Eberlie.
Sam Willoughby.....Mrs. Dickson.
(With Characters by the Company.)
Act 1st—Seeing Life;
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All the new Scenery, Effects, &c., &c.

**TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.**

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
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TO-NIGHT, the greatest danseuse in America,
Md'lle GALLETI,
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The Corps De Ballet.
Md'lle ZANFRETTA.
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FRED. MUELLER. FRED. MUELLER.
And the great double Company in a programme unequalled by any Theatre in America.

**FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,**

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

First week of
BILLY HOLMES,
Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK.
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HARRY BLOODGOOD,
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and
30 Artistic Performers.

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in commonwealths places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan3-1y

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All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Oysters and meals always ready.
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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

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A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
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Turkish, Kililkinick, Fancy Papered Tobacco; Virginia, Big Lick, Cut and Dry, in bulk. Sold for lowest price, at
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**THE BANNER AND UNION**
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Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

**W. & C. K. HERRICK,**
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Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
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se1-1y

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Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
oc6-1y

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Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30-1y

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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

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Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Surplus Profits during five years.....1858-62, over three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

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ELLERY, BARTLETT,
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APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
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**FINE GOLD AND SILVER**
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
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No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS,
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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

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**BANKERS,**

**No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.**

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cents, 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ja16


## Finance and Trade.

MONDAY, January 16—P. M.

The People's Stock Exchange was better attended this evening than it has been for more than a month past. Stocks were more lively, and a much better feeling manifested generally. Indeed we felt that there was an end to the intolerable torpor that has so paralyzed the market for a long time, and there was going to be a general awakening in the oil stocks, when prices would advance to a fair standard. The sales this evening were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Shares 1st National Bank, Allegheny, | $117 50 |
| 50 | do. Cherry Run and Pit Hole, | 1 00 |
| 100 | do. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, | 1 30 |
| 200 | do. Rynd Farm, | 1 10 |
| 400 | do. Rose, | 1 40 |
| 100 | do. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, | 1 05 |
| 200 | do. do. do. | 1 06 |
| 250 | do. Cherry Run and Pit Hole, | 1 05 |
| 200 | do. Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, | 1 05 |
| 100 | do. Union Lubric, | 80 |

—We notice an increased inquiry for oil stocks by outsiders, but it is chiefly such as have the reputation of being well managed that are sought for. The big dividend dodge like reports of big strikes fails to sell stock unless the management is satisfactory. We see stocks which pay no dividend selling daily at better prices and in greater demand than such as are dividing five per cent per month. The fact is people are getting to understand matters, and before they invest endeavor to ascertain what the assetts of the company consist of and what is being done to develope it—they are not willing to take it for granted that one or two big dividends are conclusive that all is right.

Our bank, insurance, gas and other standard stocks are purchased eagerly at enhanced rates whenever offered. With the exception of the insurance companies, some of which pay large dividends, and the Monongahela Navigation, which pays about eleven per cent. on the selling price, they do not pay nearly as well as Government loans, in fact, hardly six per cent., yet purchasers are readily found for all in the market.

This is the best evidence of the still continued abundance of money, and the throwing out of business paper by bankers under existing circumstances may be evidence only of their preference for the higher rate of interest obtainable by investing in Government securities.

The indications now are that in future the Government will be able to borrow money at seven and three-tenths per cent., payable in currency, so that there will not be the same temptation to bankers to reject their customers' paper as when they could put their money into six per cent. gold interest bonds.

—We present the condensed statement of the law or laws under which so many of our coal oil companies have recently been organized, and the provisions regulating their organization, and the liability of officers, directors stockholders for debts contracted. A knowledge of the laws bearing on this subject is useful at this particular time. Oil companies are organized under an Act of Assembly, approved the 31st of April, 1854, entitled "An act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth to manage and develop the same," and the several supplements thereto. The act authorizes the formation of a company by any five or more persons who may be joint owners, tenants in common, or joint tenants of mineral lands, but prior to the formation of any improvement they shall sign and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of the company and the object for which it has been formed, a description of the lands, where located, and the number of acres, the number af shares into which the land has been divided, the residence of the owners and the number of shares owned by each, the name of the county in which the chief operations of the company are to be carried on, and the number and names of the directors, who shall manage its affairs until the next annual election. This certificate is then to be submitted to the Attorney General for examination, and to be by him certified, to be properly drawn and signed and in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. When so certified it is to be recorded in the office for recording deeds in the county in which the business of the company is to be carried on, and a copy duly certified is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. When so recorded and filed, the persons who have signed and acknowledged the same, and their successors, shall, for the time agreed upon, not exceeding twenty years, be a body corporate and politic in fact and in law.

The quantity of land to be held by the company must not exceed 3,000 acres. The stockholders are annually to elect five directors. The provisions of this act were applied to leasehold estates by act of March 30, 1860. The land may be divided into shares of not less than ten dollars. By act of May 1, 1861, the provisions of the act of 21st April, 1854, were extended to petroleum or carbon oils, manufacturing, refining and selling, or to convey the same to market. By act of March 20th, 1860, it is provided that the total amount of the debt and liabilities, other than its capital stock, of a company, shall not exceed the amount of its capital actually paid in, and if any debts or liabilities in excess shall be contracted, the directors and officers contracting the same or assenting shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacities; and by another section of the same act stockholders are made jointly and severally liable in their individual capacities for all debts and contracts made by their respective companies to the amount remaining unpaid on each share of stock held by them respectively, and shall be liable in like manner for all debts due to mechanics, workmen, and laborers employed by their company. Provided, however, that no stockholder, director or officer, shall be held individually liable for any such debt unless the same shall have been sued for within one year after the time at which it was contracted.

—The peace rumors last week in New York were made the occasion for a grand onslaught upon railway property; and, in the scramble to sell, low prices were made. The theory of the Bears seems to be that upon the return of peace, railways will cease to be of value, and that all sharp people should sell out at once, before this new idea gets into the heads of ordinary investing parties who regard railways in the same light as houses, stores, ships, and the other appliances of modern commerce. Now, peace will not bring ruin to railway property, but the reverse. It will give cheap labor, cheap fuel and cheap iron, and all the traffic to existing lines which they can do with double tracks, and as many trains on most leading lines as can be kept out of each other's way. During the war, the county has steadily developed all its material resources and has no female day that talk will be of new lines to free existing roads from their press of traffic. The present cost of working roads is exceptional, and of a temporary nature, while the wants of commerce and the development of the country are as constant as the seasons, and the railways upon which commerce depends are as sure to yield regular incomes as banks, factories, or any other corporate or individual property in existence. Peace may cause a temporary decline in market values, but the entire railway system is selling below its worth in gold, and could not be replaced at anything like current values with gold at par. The wise man in railway property is the one who sees beyond the present gloom, and buys railway shares with the proceeds.

### PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, January 17, 1865.

Business—We have nothing new to note as regards the leading articles of trade. The demand being moderate the sales were of a similar description. The most changeable article at present is the weather. The old saying that "As the days lengthen, the cold strengthens" has been verified during the past ten days. In our next issue we shall probably announce another change. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. Ice was forming rapidly in both streams. There were several arrivals since our last issue. The L. Combs, from Parkersburg, had a full cargo of hay. She is announced for a return trip. The Revenue from Wheeling, had a good cargo. The McPherson, from the same port, will be found at the landing this morning, and will return at noon. Among the departures were the Bayard for Parkersburg, and the Minerva for Wheeling. The following boats are announced for this day: Aona, for Cincinnati; Olive, for St. Louis; J. H. Gilmore, for Cincinnati; Argonaut No. 2, for Louisville. The Rob Roy was engaged in discharging all day. The Golden Eagle it for Portsmouth with a fair trip. Hadley will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The receipts by wagon were limited. Sales 11 loads at sales at $15@16. By the car load for receipts. Each 100 lbs. which were disposed of at $38@40 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply being in advance of the demand the market was dull with sellers than buyers. Small sales were made at $4 50 per cwt.

EGGS—The market remains dull. We note small transactions at 33@35c per dozen.

CHEESE—The market has been well supplied for some time past and prices have been unsteady. Among the sales were 56 boxes Western Reserve at 21@23c.

BACON—Large dealers are beginning to secure increased supplies from smoke-house, with occasional lots from the West. As yet, no operations have been confined to lots varying from 5 to 10,000 lbs, to meet the wants of the home trade, at the following prices: Shoulders, 20c; sides, 23; Sugar Cured Hams, 28@29.

BUTTER—The market was not active, dealers being shy at the present asking prices; we note small sales at 43@46c, as per quality.

POTATOES—The market was steady, but not very active; dealers confined their purchases to small lots, to meet the wants of the city trade. Among the sales were: 100 bbls extra family at $3 75; 50 bbls prime at $3; all at the same prices, country lots sold a shade below these prices.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active. The sales were confined to the small parcels to meet the wants of the home market. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

APPLES—The supply in the market at present is not large. Good qualities find ready purchasers at $3 50@4 00—the latter for a choice article.

GRAIN—The market yesterday was inactive. The offerings were small. Oats from first hands ranged from 85@88; from store the usual advance was obtained. Wheat—Dealers give the figures for Red at $2 00@2 10; P. White, $2 15@2 20. Corn—New ranges from $1 20@1 25. Rye, $1 50@1 55 per bush. Barley—Spring, $1 60@1 65. Fall, $1 80 per bush. Rye is reported at $1 40@1 45.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1865.

Business in the oil way was inactive yesterday, the sales made being on a limited scale. The views of buyers and sellers continue wide apart, hence we have but few sales to record. The stock of oil in this market have been reduced to a very limited amount. There is two sides to the oil question. Refiners say that Crude must decline in price or Refined advanced—on the other hand holders of Crude insist that prices at the well will have to be reduced before they can sell at lower figures—hence all things taken together, we have a quiet market. There were no receipts by the river since our last issue, the ice at present being too formidable a description for boats to navigate the stream with safety. The rates of both descriptions were nominal. The amount on hand for sale is very limited. Refined Bonded at 68c, whilst some dealers ask 1c or 2c per gallon advance. Free oil was most fancied. Sales of 100 bbl lots at 88c. Sales of 25 bbl lots at 89@90c. Tar was steady, with an export demand. Sales at previous prices. Naphtha not much doing at present. Bonded at 20c, Free at 39@40c.

CRUDE OIL—The market was very quiet. The sales were 800 bbls, delivered on cars, at 45c; 200 bbls at 40c, packages returned. These were the prevailing prices.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was not active. The only transactions we could learn of were 100 bbls Free at 88c, to go out of the market. Sales of 55 bbls Bonded at 68c.

TAR—Was steady. Sales of 50 bbls at $7 50.

**Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.**

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 286 barrels refined for New Yyrk.

R. Ashworth, 53 barrels Crude oil for Pittsburgh.

### New York Oil Market.

OILS—During the past week sales have been made in New Bedford of 1,400 bbls crude sperm to manufacturers at prices ranging from $2 12@$2 15, which prices are now refused, holders demanding $2 25. Lubricated was very quiet, though we note a sale of 4,000 gallons at $1 62, supposed to be deliverable in 30 days. Lard oil was also very firm, with small sales at $2 20@2 25. Castor oil has advanced 3c, with a moderate jobbing demand. Other kinds were without material change in value, but very quiet.

Petroleum—Receipts, 2,182 bbls. The market was dull, and refined was entirely nominal, with a difference of 2@3c per gallon in the views of buyers and sellers. The stock is small and steadily decreasing, the receipts not being at all equal to the demand. Crude was held firm at 51½@52c, on the spot. The sales were 1,600 bbls crude at 51½c on the spot, and 51@52c for all the month, sellers' and buyers' option; 400 bbls refined, in bond, at 77½@78c; 700 do free, in tots, at 92@93c, and 100 do benzine at 58@59c.

### Boston Oil Market.

Linseed is firm and in fair demand at $1 00 cash. Lard is scarce. Sales of No. 1 at $2 20; extra $2 20@2 25 for Western, and $2 30 for Boston. Red Oil is firm. Sales of sanoid filed at $1 55@1 60, and distilled at $1 75@1 80 gold. Fish Oils are without change. Sales of Pogie at $55, Shore $90, Bank 45, Straits $47 ₱ bbl. Petroleum is steady. We quote crude at 50@57c; refined 96, and Kerosene at 95 ₱ gallon. Naptha is selling at 58@60 ₱ gallon. Sperm is without change. Sales of crude at $2 15; refined $2 35@2 40 per gallon. Whale is steady. Sales of crude at $1 50; refined $1 65@1 70 gallon. In New Bedford, says the *Shipping List*, sales of 150 bbls Sperm at $2 12, and 50 do at $2 20 for manufacturing; 480 bbls South Sea Whale on private terms. In New York 170 bbls Sperm at $2 40 ₱ gallon.—*Advertiser.*

### Boston Wool Market.

There has been a fair inquiry at steady prices. The sales of the week have been 400,000 lbs fleece and pulled at 81@$1 10 for fleece and 96@$1 10 for super and extra pulled. Included in the sale were about 250,000 lbs choice Ohio and Pennsylvania at $1 08@1 10 ₱ lb. There is very little demand at the close on account of the peace rumors and the fluctuations in gold. In foreign there have been sales of 87 bales and chiquas Cordova and Santiago in the range of quotations. 50,000 lbs Canada at from $1 10, including clothing and combing; 20,000 lbs Canada combing at $1 30; 60 bales Cape at 50c; 30 bales do at 68c; 6,000 lbs scoured Odessa at $1 68 ₱ lb.—*Adv.*

### Boston Fish Market.

The market for Codfish has been steady with a moderate demand. Sales of Grand Bank at $5 50; Bay Fundy at $6 50; small $7 00@8 00 ₱ qtl. Hake are selling at $5 00@5 25, and Pollock $4 25@4 50 ₱ qtl. Mackerel are firm, but the demand is moderate. We quote Bay No. 1 at $16 00@16 50, and Shore $22 00@23 00; No. 2 Bay at $13 00, and Shore at $16 00; No. 3 large, $13 00@13 50, and medium $12 00@12 50 ₱ bbl. Alewives are selling at $8 00@8 50 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring, $7 00@11 00 ₱ bbl. In salmon there have been sales at $50 00@54 00 per tierce.

### St. Louis Tobacco Market.

January 17.

Market buoyant, and sales 17 hhds, including 1 of stems, at $1 80, 3 green and damaged logs at $7 60@1 50, 1 factory do at $8 80, 2 planters' do at $11 50@12 50, 6 common shipping leaf at $13 50@$17 25, 3 medium do at $17@$18 25, and 1 fine do at $19 50. Also 2 boxes at $3 25@15 per 100 lbs. Bids on 2 hhds were rejected.

### New York Grain Market.

Scotch pig was very quiet, the sales being confined to 85 tons No. 1, at from $63 to $63 50. American was quiet but firm at $58. The following are the prices current from store: Bar, Sweden, assorted sizes, $2 40; bar, English refined, $1 80@1 95; bar, English, common, $1 65@1 80; bar, American, common and refined, $1 40@1 60; band, English, $2 25; horseshoe, $2 20; rods, English, $2 90@2 70; hoop, English, $2 30@3 10; nail rods, per lb 5½@17c; sheet, Russia, 30@33c; sheet, English, single, double and treble 10@12½c.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

The stock market opened more spirited; transactions were large and prices generally better. During the day there was a falling off on Western roads while Eastern continued steady. There was a fair business in railroad bonds at late prices. State stocks dull. Government stocks not as active as last week, but there were some sales at lower prices. Gold market quiet and steady during the day but fell off on rumor that the expedition had landed at Wilmington. Money market and foreign exchange without variation. Stocks steady at Petroleum Board. Sales of Germania at 108; North American, 825; Buchanan, 190; Rynd Farm, 655; United States, 35 60, and 1,300 Noble Well at 300. Crude Petroleum quiet at 52c; 73@74c for refined in bond and 94c for free.

### New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Gold quiet. The peace excement is exhausted, and operators are waiting for military news before undertaking another campaign. The expectation of favorable news from the coast keeps the price heavy, opening at 220, from and reached 221¼, but subsequently declined to 219.

### New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109@109¾. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 220, advancing to 221 3-5, declining to 217⅝ and closing at 218¼. Government stocks firm, with a moderate business doing. Weekly Bank statement: Loans, decrease $5,357,887; specie, increase $1,204,716; circulation, decrease $109,-497; deposits, increase $1,110,408.

Stocks heavy and dull; Gold 218¾@218¾, Rhode Island, 102; Quicksilver, 89¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29¾; 10-40 Coupons 102¾; 5-20 Coupons, 109¾; 6's 81; Coupons, 112. New York Central, 116½; Erie, 86¾; Hudson, 118; Reading, 113; Michigan Central 11; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern, 37¾; do Preferred, 67¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 119; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Maripose, 13¾.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Cotton dull and lower, at $1 06 for middling. Flour—State and Western 5c better on common grades, with more doing, at $11 06@$12 20 for common to good, and Extra Round Hoop Ohio, $12 5 @13, market closing quiet, with buyers generally refusing to pay any advance. Included in the sales made to-day are 500 bbls Extra State for last half of February, $10 50. Whisky more active and firmer, Western, $2 27@2 28. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn quiet. Barley dull. Corn steady with only a limited supply, at $2 00 for White Western, Mixed Western $1 90@1 92. Oats dull and declining at $1 06 for Western. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; Muscovado, 19@19½. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at previous price. Wool quiet. Pork somewhat unsettled and in fair demand, chiefly speculative at $42 50@42 75 for new mess; $41 50@41 87½ for '63-'64 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $41 62, cash; $34 00@34 25 for prime, and $29 50 prime mess. Also 2,000 bbls of '63-64 mess for January, February and March, at sellers and buyers option, at $42 00@43 50; 3,500 bbls new mess, same terms and delivery, at $42 75@44 00, and 1,500 bbls prime mess for February at $41 50. Beef active, chiefly government account about previous prices. Beef hams quiet at $26 50@29. Cut meats unchanged at 17½@18½c for shoulders. Hams and bacon sides at 21c for long cut hams, and 21@22½c for Cumberland cut, part for February. Lard firm and in good demand at 19½@19¾c for western. Lard heavy, at 20@21½c. Butter heavy at 36@38c for western, and 46@60c for State. Cheese quiet at 16@21c.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.

Flour closed less active, but prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged; red, $2@2 05; white, $2 20@2 25. Corn in good demand at $1 10@1 20 ear and $1 15 for shelled. Oats firmer at 89c—holders asking 90c. Rye dull; it is offered at $1 38. Barley unchanged. Whisky unchanged; small sales at $2 20. Provisions firm, but prices unchanged; though bulk meats are held ½c higher, with a good demand at the old prices. Lard and Mess Pork quiet, with no sales reported. Prime Mess Pork in demand at $39. Groceries unchanged; Coffee 35 3-4@; Sugar 22@23c. Clover Seed $14 75@15 00. Flax Seed $2 80@2 95. Gold 216@216. Exchange sells at par and 1-10 premium. The money market continues extremely close, and the best paper can be bought at 15 per cent. on the street. The large amount of Government indebtedness longer due is the leading cause of the stringency.

### New Bedford Oil Market.

January 14.

The New Bedford Standard of the 13th inst., says: The year opens with increased activity. Sperm is firmer with considerable demand by manufacturers, and the sales made the past week were 2,750 barrels for manufacturing, closing at the advance, holders being very firm. Sales of 585 barrels in three parcels, on private terms 760 do, not refilled, at $2 14 per gallon; and 1,385 do in two parcels, refiled, at $2 25. Whale in some request, but holders firm. Sales of 250 barrels S. Sea for manufacture, on private terms; 200 do S Sea and humpback, for do, at $1 40 per gal, and 1,600 do Hudson Bay, for manufacture, at $1 55 per gallon. In New York 22,000 pounds of Arctic at $2 10 per pound.

The contracts for supplying the Light House department with sperm and lard oil have been awarded to Boston parties, as follows: For supplying 10,000 gals sperm oil to W Macomber, at $2 49 per gal; 1,000 do to Southard, Herbert & Co, at $2 41 per gal; 7,500 do lard oil to E P Allen & Co, as $2 23 do; 7,500 do do to Southard, Herbert & Co, at $2 29 do, and 15,000 do do to Allen at $2 19 per gal. The contractors for sperm oil, if they have not already secured it, will find some difficulty to obtain and manufacture the article for the prices of the contract.

### Boston Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of the exports of boots and shoes for the week ending Wednesday:

| | | Cases. |
|---|---|---|
| Total by sea for the week | | 374 |
| " | corresponding week last year, | 908 |
| " | since Jan. 1, | 1,911 |
| " | same time last year | 3,580 |
| Total by rail for the week | | 5,001 |
| " | corresponding week last year, | 5,184 |
| " | since Jan. 1, | 9,300 |
| " | same time last year | 9,943 |

### Boston Metal Market.

Sheathing Copper is in moderate demand at 45c; yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c ₱ lb. Ingot Copper is firm at 47@50c. Old Copper is selling at 44@45c ₱ lb, cash. Pig Iron is in fair demand at $46@48 ₱ ton, cash, for No. 1; American No. 1 at $62 50@65 ₱ ton. Bar Iron is in moderate demand; sales of common at $170@180; refined, $185@190 ₱ ton. Nails are in fair demand at 9½@10c ₱ lb. Steel is in fair demand. We hear of no sales of Pig. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 9c; Old Lead at 12c, cash, and 14c in exchange for new. In Tin, sales of 500 slabs Straits at 37½c, cash.—*Advertiser.*

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.**—1 s Leggett, 155 sacks wheat; A & S Pollock, 88 boxes cheese; Little & T, 50 do do; W Kissling, 3 pkgs butter, Godfrey & C, 8 sacks rags; Nimick & Co, 10 tons meta; Godfrey & C, 120 bois paper; Bell & Co, 156 sacks nails; Owesen & Co, 100 bbls flour; C Eberhart, 176 sacks barley; Hitchcock & McC, 58 sacks corn, 51 do barley; J C Jenkins, 7 bbls cider; J Bell, 132 sacks oats; J C Jenkins, 16 sacks beans; Fleming & Steel, 5 bbls butter.

**Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.**—Col Cross, 1,000 sks oats; J Moorhead, 5 cars meal; H Voigt, 16 sks seed; Schomaker & L, 85 bush corn; Culp & S, 1 car oats, 201 sks oats; Lloyd & B, 2 cars scraps; Klonan & Co, 2 cars meal; R C Loomis 2 do do; J Gardner, 100 bbls flour.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Martin & Co., 2 cars iron; Graff & Co, 21 bags dried apples, 19 do peaches; W Barker & Co, seed; W P Beck, 1 car salt.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Wheeling.**

Per Bermuda—Clarke & Co, 1,000 bxs starch, 375 bbls flour, 6 pkgs; Mason, Pease & Co, 50 bbls oil; Gregg & Co, 20 bbls do; Wharton & Co, 107 sks wool; Woodridge & Co, 20 oil bbls; Forsyth & Bro, 116 do; H Riddle, 8 sks beans; R W Poindexter 4 bbls apples; Godfrey & Clarke, 153 bbls paper; J Thomson, 3 hhds ale; M Tindle, 1 do; Bell Co, 93 sks malt; R T Kennedy & Co, 360 sks wheat; W B Scaife, 1 pkg; Guttendorf & Co, 5 bls; Jorden, Hollister & Co, 11 do.

**Parkersburg.**

Per L Combs—Owner on board, 100 tons hay.

## River Matters.

**Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.**

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carnase | Brownsville. |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| James Lewis | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| G. Met. Porter | Taylor | Wheeling. |
| Reventus | Russell | Wheeling. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carnase | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Rees | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Saint | Parkersburg. |
| Revenue | Russell | Wheeling. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |
| Golden Era | Kerr | Portsmouth. |

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about seven feet water in the channel, and falling. The weather has turned cold. Ice was forming rapidly in both rivers.

THE Wheeling packet for to-day is the steamer G. Met. Porter, Capt. Taylor. She leaves at 11 a.m. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. Good accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list.

The well known steamer L. Combs, Captain Brown, is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburg this day, at 4 p. m. We were pleased to see our old friend, Tr. Chapin, in the office. He will be found both clever and accommodating.

The fine passenger steamer Argonaut No. 2, Captain George W. Reed, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We are pleased to see Capt. Reed again at his old post.

The fine passenger steamer J. K. Gilmore, Capt. Herron, being unavoidably detained will leave this day positively at noon for Louisville and Nashville. This boat is well finished in every respect, and has careful and attentive officers.


## RIVER PACKETS,

**Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.**

**MONTANA AND IDAHO**

**Transportation Line.**



THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Dorrman, Clerk now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

**BENTON,**

W. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

**YELLOW STONE,**

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

**FANNY OGDEN,**

Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th.

Steamer

**DEER LODGE,**

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

**FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,**

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
Or
JOS. MAYHOOD,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.
Convent street, between Second and Third,
ja16 tioApril St. Louis, Mo.

**Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.**

**For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling. Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.**



THE fine passenger steamer MINERVA, John Gordon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

**Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.**



THE new and fast running passenger steamer,
G. MC. FOUTE,
T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. F. REELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

**Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.**

**FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.**



The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

**PORTSMOUTH PACKET.**

**For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.**



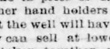
EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. B. Minor, Commander, W. H. Bryan, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY, at 9 P. M. Connecting every MONDAY with the BOSTON No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

JOHN FLACK, Agent.
For freight or passage apply on board. no2

**Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.**

**Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.**

The new and fast side wheel passenger steamer



BAYARD,
J. G. SAINT, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.

Leaves Wheeling at 5 p. m. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p. m.

Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents,
de28 No. 88 Water street Pittsburgh.

**Cincinnati and Louisville**

**For Cincinnati and Louisville.**



WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARGONAUT, Capt. G. W. REED, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents:
14

**For Cincinnati and Louisville.**



ON THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ANNA, Captain MARATTA, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
4

**For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.**

ON THIS DAY, Jan. 17th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer OLIVE, J. M. ANDREWS, Commander, will leave as announced above

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
21

**For Wheeling and Parkersburg.**



THIS DAY at 4 p. m.—The last running steamer L. COMBS, Brown, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the foot of Market street.
2

**For Louisville and Nashville.**



ON THIS DAY, Jan. 17th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer J. R. GILMORE, Barton, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

**For Evansville and Nashville.**



ON THIS DAY, Jan. 16th, at 4 p. m. The light draught passenger steamer PILGRIM, D. Z. BRIGGELL, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.
5

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale, at the court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, February 11th, 1865, at ten o'clock, a. m., all that certain tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the property of the late Samuel W. Hamilton, deceased, and bounded by lands of Daniel Rehrer, David Calhoun, James H. Hays Thomas Brierly and James Irwin, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, more or less, on which is erected a brick dwelling house and frame barn. There is about one hundred acres of coal in the above premises.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

WILLIAM COWAN,
JAS. McK. SNODGRASS,
ja14-d5t Administrators of Sam'l W. Hamilton.

**WINTER DRESS GOODS,**

AT

**J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.**

**N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.**

SELLING CHEAP

**Winter Cloaks, at cost,**

**Winter Long Shawls, at cost,**

**BALMORALS, at cost.**

ja16

**FOR COLD WEATHER.**

We have a full stock of very heavy

**UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.**

As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of

MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS

Of the best quality, in every sizes.

**GLOVES,**

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:

WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

**BREAKFAST SETS,**

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market street.

Wholesale rooms upstairs. no22

## NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 5TH DIST. PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 13, 1865.

**EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT.**

In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from Draft by the Board of Enrollment in this District, from December 8th, 1864, to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

ALLEGHENY CITY.

*Furnished Substitutes.*

Warren J. Fisk, near Locust Grove, gent.
Edward F. Pearson, Bellefontaine street, sutler.
Wm. J. Young, Butler street, bookkeeper.

*Non-Residence.*

Levi Johnston, Butler street, laborer.
J. T. Atkinson, Butler street saddler.

*In Service.*

Joseph Knap, Butler street, beer hall.

*Disability.*

David Linhart, Greensburg pike, laborer.

*Quota Filled.*

David Graff, Borough street, saddler.

BIRMINGHAM.

*Furnished Substitutes.*

Landeline Bentz, carpenter.
Thomas Goldthorp, Denman street, glassblower.
John Hahn, Washington street, glassblower.
Oliver Holt, Carson street, glassblower.
Wm. Koegler, Manor street, teaser.
Sebastian Kocher, Denman street, cabinet maker.
John C. Kamp, Union alley, laborer.
Henry Kester, Craig street, potmaker.
Michael Miller, Denman street, shoemaker.
Henry Malley, Craig street, moulder.
Frederick Mason, glassblower.
William Rose, Carson street, glass worker.
Ernest Rohrkast, Carson street, grocer.
Jacob Seibert, Washington street, hooper
William H. Shepherd, Carson street, brickmaker
S. T. Unks, near Shaffer's brewery, glassblower.
William Winkle, Liberty street, teaser.

*Manager.*

Joseph F. Copp, Carson street, doctor.
John Dillon, Neville street, laborer.
Geo. or Miller, Carson street, laborer.
Augustus Redesman, Ree street, laborer.

*Non-Residence.*

George Herb, Denman street, feed store.
James Kane, Frederick street, laborer.
Antone Urbane, Virginia ley, a washlower.

*Over Forty-five Years of Age.*

Frederick Schaff, M'Kee street, watchmaker.

*In Service.*

Philip Broman, Edwards' alley, glassblower.
William Capham, Denman street, soapmaker.
James Conrsin, Walnut alley, glassblower.
Michael Frick, Franklin street, shoemaker.
Andrew Fisher, Union street, laborer.
Michael